THE EXAMINER:

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PAUL SEYMOUR, PERLISHER

From the Danville (Va.) Register. South Carolina and the Abolittonicts. We invite the reader's particular atten tion to the article of our correspondent, which, according to promise, appears in our paper of to-day. Though ome of our renders may be inclined to dif. fer from the conclusions at which the an. thor arrives, yet they must all agree that he is a writer of no no ordinary merit-evincing ability no less commanding than his style is captivating-a mind no less philosophical than his deductions are logical .-Let not the length of the essay, then, delir any from reading it. It could not well

"Expenses meet. The ultraist of South Shall we expect harmony when they look ered it into being. to the conclusion, that if their rights are master a vote for each une of his slaves, or of the North. abolish the institution of slavery on our in either of these counties.

tions. The Winnot Proviso is the great lapse of a single name" grievance complained of; but the entity of If slavery can scarcely now be sustained folly.

Log slotter, lear public meetings, her public meeti constituent. This unnatural oligarchy, of the world? What shall we do with the under the forms of Republicanism, renders navy? What with the National Debt?our present condition so alarming.

weak as she is in numbers, in territory, and in its wickedness. holds in her hands the destiny of this great Republic. The slightest disloyalty on the part of the smallest member of our Confederacy should be looked on as an indication of most fearful omen.

What with the Mississippi?

the Southern States.

running a line of disunion, but run it where we will, it must be guarded, and that, too, at great cost. There will be no natural at last be the lone star, and in a position of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal in the times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines. There was finite times of the Tudors, are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines and that the same hateful doctrines are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines and the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines. There was the same hateful doctrines are its principal breathing the same hateful doctrines are its

with fornifications, which the experience of of office. astender are always in danger of collision. people. Errors have periodical resurrection the gas-works of the city of Havana, and sources, must win her own freedom, or, if A Legislature, an Executive, and a Judici- tions, and have to be builed by every geneany Department, have to be established and ration anew; and truths are never so impregsupported. In short, the Southern Confed- nably fortified, but that they invite occas-

much, as our present great Confederacy of fence. The union of the States, and the tradition says, from an Indian goddess of thirty States. The necessity of defence Constitution of the Union, were recom- that name, a statete of whom is placed over against a jealous, and may be, a hostile mended to the love of our fathers by reason more than one of the gates of the city-is ne ghhor, might make the small Confeder- and experience; they had tried disnnion, probably the best in the world. With a Affray. acy even more expensive than the present and had tasted its bitter fruits. We have marrow entrance, expanding into a magni- ed by Clay. I must ask of your kindness permisgreat one. The revenue necessary to meet inherited the faith of our fathers, and have ficent hav, it is capable of enclosing the sion to reply to that letter through your columns, his great expense could not ba derived from looked on it as a thing too sacred to be navy of the world, and from the earliest his great expense could not be derived from looked on it as a thing too sacred to be navy of the world, and from the earliest and other papers which have published Clay's letter, will do me the justice to innert my reply.

The people. Like other nations, we should be not not necessary forms to say to you or to any considered impregnable. Neither history of the world, and from the earliest and other papers which have published Clay's letter, will do me the justice to innert my reply.

The people is a superson of the world, and from the earliest and other papers which have published Clay's letter, will do me the justice to innert my reply.

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The people is a superson of the world and other papers which have published Clay's letter, will do me the justice to innert my reply. the people. Like other nations, we should rudely assailed, let us come up to its de-be compelled to resort to the pusier and fence, and prove, by argument and reason, nor scrutiny sustain this idea, for, in the have been shorter—it could not well have les burdensome expedient, of indirect that it is the hallowed thing which our middle of the eighteenth century, an expetaxes. In a word, a tatiff, and a very high fathers thought it, and that it is indeed, and dition under the orders of the Buitish Admiarrest attention in this age of literary lazitarilf, must be the result of a separate orin truth, the veritable offspring of a wisdom ral Vernon, composed of a small force of wrong. The man does not live that can bring ness, when men shrink from the perusal of mess, when mess, when mess, when mess and a few regions are mess, when mess are mess, when mess are mess, when mes an essay half a column long, surely, the the genial encouragement. Free labor, as at the present day. This will be done, and lonial troops, landed a few miles below the a necessary consequence, pours into the I greatly err if the day is not now dawning city, all the defences of which, including nem-that it is from the pen of one of the country. Now, free and slave labor are at when the union of the States will be far the Moro; it carried without unusual diffifirst statesmer in the State, will insure its war, when separated by the distance which dearer to Americans than it has ever been culty. The new art of war, with its imagainst me in my canvaes for a seat in the Convention to the Distance which dearer to Americans than it has ever been culty.

are holding out their hands to each other, preposterous. The slave will be looked on ist, in case the Wilmot Proviso is passed by Jago, Cienfuegos, and Pherto Escondido not in memace, as of old, but in friendship. by the free laborer as his rival. The ballot Congress: To yield to this aggression will are also excellent harbors, with great natu-They stand on the same platform, and, of how will be made to hear upon him, and show so mean a spirit in the South, that we ral facilities for improvements and fortificater a full and free communion, have come the rivalry will nesse. You must give the shall, in the long run, be brought to the feet tions.

edy is the distance of the in the county of Pitter Ivania, or Halifax, wrong; but it is yet a punctilio, and nations est portion of the year is July and August, American Confederacy. Disunion will would turn the scale against the slaveholder have long since ceased to go to war for a when the mean temperature of each day is panetilio. Trilles cease to place nations in S4º Fahrenheit. The coldest in Decemcontinent, thinks the Abolitionist; distinion Is it asked why the free laborer at pre Ideadly hostility against each other. Tea ber, when the mercury ranges at about 50°, will perpetuate the institution of slavery, sent is not voting against the slaveholder? nany now be spilt on a Mrs. Masham's except when the wind known as el norte South of Mason and Dixon's line, thinks The answer is at hand. The free laborer the representative of the wisdom of South is in a hopeless minority. Give to him a blood of two kingdoms. Modern civilization arapid declension. Carolina. Now, one of the propositions, hope of success, and you will find him with tian has interests at stake, which the bar- So fertile a soil is not known to exist in diametrically opposite, must be false. the new allies which disunion will give to buism of past ages never dreamed of, in any other portion of the globe. It has been in 1832, draw out an alarming abolition may make, as they have made, their sub- in ordinary seasons two may be relied on. Ispeaking of Maj. Runyon and mysell.) Turner is Mr. Calhoun-who so completely per- vote in Virginia? Did not the great slave. jects draw their swords, and spill their The profusion of its flora, the variety of its sonifies South Carolina, that he is as much holding county of Albemarle sustain at the slavish blood, for a fancied insult, for a forests are unsurpassed; while the multi-South Carolina as ever Louis XIV was poils one of its Representatives, who led scott, for a sucer; but a free people, who tude of its climbing shrubs give a luxuriant law not to specify the subject of the state of France-it is true, he throws a slight veil the Abolition insvement? When asked know the value of freedom, and the perils richness to its scenery which contributes to laste will towards me in doing so. over his sentiments. But the veril is of the how he came to be returned, his character- which surround it, will run no risk which make it one of the most fascinating countheir while to wear even this veil of gossa- in popular favor by siding with abolition in to extend it, and where, if it were planted, nut, pine-apple, amana or custard-apple, cates of disunion. They are hold and first and greenes: leurels as an orator by an unwished indulgence, I know, often awakes and lime abound. The growth of the fortry their purposes and intentions; but are they equally told and manly in giving its they equally told and manly in giving its.

The dominant desires of the period of the the reasons for these purposes and inten- had its subscription list curtailed by the should grow out of such prohibition, would buildings.

offered for the beni fit of Viiginia, and other loval States of the South. The Proviso might be crased from the statute book of the courter slevery might be free laborer becomes a statute book of the courter slevery might be free laborer becomes a statute book of the courter slevery might be free laborer becomes a statute book of the courter slevery might be free laborer between times are placed on an influence of the state of the the country, slavery might be freely allow. the master of n hundred slaves! Almost confidence of the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, where the people have no the laws of Kentucky, and who Mr. Clay save he has tried, never a fortune in the laws of kentucky, and who Mr. Clay save he has tried, never a fortune in the laws of kentucky. ed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all that every Southern State has universal sulfrage, us than any brotherhood; and if its preser- being wilderness, uninhabited and despoiled the Abolitionists have done, and that Mr. and the few exceptions are, one by one, vation depend on patience, kindness, chari- by ruthless Spanish avarice, of the glorious Polk has failed to do, might be cured by falling into the general rule. Does any ty, and forgiveness, then I would forgive forest trees which struck the early navigathe unanimous action of Congress, and yet man who thinks, or can think, entertain the not seventy times, but seven hundred times tors with so much amazement. Mr. Cathoun and his followers would still idea, for a single moment, that slavery can seven. These are the iloctrines of Seripfind some admirable reason for disunion. stand up in the lace of a manufacturing ture—a source whence have been derived its exports, which consist of sugar, coffee, The cause of this enmity to our glorious population and universal suffrage! The more conservatism, more liberty, more solid tobacco, wax, cocoa, molesses, honey, rum, or was ever conservatism, more liberty, more solid tobacco, wax, cocoa, molesses, honey, rum, or was ever conservation and universal suffrage! Union it is hardly worth while to inquire former would melt it away by tlegrees, the wisdom, and more enduring political hap- maize, &c., The first of these is infinitely or Buwie knives. into. It may be the jenlousy of weak- latter would abolish it: but, under the uni- piness, than from all that has been written the most important, and is probably the ness, the discontent of poverty—operating ted blows of both, its destruction would be by Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, or Montes only one which is regularly increasing, in on States like it does on individuals of ill certain and sudden. Universal suffrage quien. When this Union is dissolved, it spite of the changeable sensons, hurricanes, regulated minds, causing them to hate what would not be more fatal to the National will be for something touching more nearly and the immense direct and indirect taxa. they despair of reaching by bold effort or Church and the Peerage of England, than the interests of the South than Mr. Wil- tion to which the planters are subjected. honest emulation-or it may be disappoint this same universal suffrage, combined with mot's proposition. A practical, a continu. The great increase may be estimated from ed ambition in the race of party-or, the a manufacturing population, would be to ed, and a weighty grievance, can alone drive the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were most charitable, but the least probable reads of party—of, the most charitable, but the least probable reads of the highest interest, as they shown in the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were allowed in the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes wer

tains, by some great convulsion of nature at no very remote day, it has been separated.

The length of the island, which extends nearly east and west, from the 74° to 85° west of Greenwich, is about 600 miles and its average breadth is about 100 miles and its average breadth is 25th parallels of the siles of the specific parallels of the specific paralle These questions are more easily asked then answered. The truth is, that our countries true, is, that the people, for once, will repudiate their rash advisers. The State, repudiate their rash advisers. 'The State, the thought of disunion has no parallel but gal fertility of the tropical climates, while The number of arrivals during 1847, at the elevation of its mountains permits the its ports, was 3,740, and the number of Chief. Our Union, to be strong and beneficial, must be voluntary. Secession breaks its integrity, while coersion is, if possible, yet more fatal. Little Delaware herself blods in her hands the destiny of this great. hers hushed-all the compromises made, leys are regions as fertile and as healthful island has enjoyed a paternal government and all the safeguards established for the as any in the world. Rising to the height and enlightened care from the crown of protection of slavery and liberty. We of 8,500 feet, it contains the sources of va. Spain. Such is not, however, the case; for should set out on a summer sea, but how rious streams which abound with peculiar of all countries in the world it is probably long would it he before we should meet and delicious fish, and which bring down the worst governed. All power in the Since disunion is threatened, let us look with troubled waters? We should, at the no inconsiderable portion of gold dust, once hands of two officers, the Captain General, calmly and dispassionately at the conse- first Congress, have a Northern and a esteemed of importance, but which now is civil and military governor, and the Intenquences of it. I do not propose to calcu. Snuthern party—a tariff and an anti-tariff neglected because the labor necessary to dent, responsible directly to the Spanish late the advantages of uniun, for they are party—and heaven save the mark! an abo- collect it, if expended in the cultivation of Crown, who has charge of the fiscal affairs incalculable, but simply to point the effects lition and an anti-abolition party—and the soil, would yield inrice the return. The of disunion on the institution of slavery in these parties the more fierce, and the more mountains also abound in other mineral lards in every employment—an army of unrelenting, for the intimacy of the con- wealth, among which are copper, which, twenty thousand men quartered on a popu-The Abolitionist thinks that disunion tact? South Carolina would still have a since the completion of an lation of 1,500,000—vexatious taxes, inwill, in the long run, atterly eradicate thorn in the flesh. Maryland and Virginia, elaborate system of railroads, 195 miles of fringements on natural right, monopolies of started thorn in the flesh. slavery on the American continent, and the Abolitionists thinks rightly and truly. A few words will make it plain.

I will say nothing of the difficulty of running a line of disusion but the feet and Dispersion of the same bateful doctrines. There that the feet and Dispersion of the times of the Tudors, are its principal play many thousand miners, the wants of feetures. Rigid censorship of the Press, a

barrier to separate the contiguous States.— no longer to be descated in her eager desire Marble and coal are also known to ex. attention of every stranger, and make him public of harming any one. This no one has or can of Cherry street, under the charge of a guard of maxines, commanded by Lientenant Broome. She

The island abounds in magnificent harerrey would cost as much, or nearly as joinal attacks, which call for vigorous de bors, one of which, that of llavana-named, divides South Carolina and Massachusetts, since the first gush of patriotism which ush. mense batteries, steam and rockets, would Caroline, and the ultraist of Massachusetts, into each other's windows? The idea is But what shall we do, says the disunion- very short time. Matanzas, Trinidad, St. certainly reduce the place to necessity in a

not the same, that at least their wrongs ad- the institution of slavery will perish. A This whole question is an abstraction, or latitude, salubrious, the year being divided The climate is, when we consider the mit of the same renedy. This great rem- single manufactory, of six hundred hands. rather a punctilio, in which the North are into a dry and a wet season. The warm-

the Wilmot Proviso. The reason is kindly our manufactures, what will be its doorn asked how often we should forgive our half of men, of which six or seven hundred

of the latter is daily becoming more appar. Cuban Creoles, can remain quiet and see the continental States of Europe proves to
be a source of enormous expenditure

An Disunion presents, indeed, a dark future; ent from the rapid consumption of wood by the immense azucarias or sugar estates

of the latter is daily occouning more application of wood by the immense azucarias or sugar estates self, and wasting its treasures upon a peoimmense line of seacost must be defended, a I do not his heart, who can look on it unnavy must be kept up, a standing army of troubled and undismayed. I almost rejoice, minous, is evidently an out-crop of the great porting sloth and want of energy. This a larger or smaller number of men must be however, that the Union is again to be pre- asphaltum beds, which, in more than one wretched state of affairs points to a reaction, tions without sen or mountain to keep them in the affections of a free and intelligent lakes of mineral tar. It is now employed tion of 1,500,000 and her immense re-

LETTER FROM SQUIRE TURNER.

dated 4th August, 1849. The letter is in relation to the tatal "Foxtown in which my son Cyrus Turner was killiand I hope the "National Era," the "Courier, of one act or word of mine connected with that or intimation that such a thing was in contempla-Had any such evidence existed against me or any of my family or friends, there can be no doubt it would have been sought out and used or mistreated in any speech he made in Madison and ending seven weeks afterwards.

event of a judicial investigation of the matter.
Alr. Clay seems not content to rost upon his own first published, incorrect, and highly colored state. sent of his case, but conscious that a just public pinion was clearly against him, and that he stood tilty of a horrible crime in the eyes of mankind,

omes forward at the end of a month, in a second ter, to mend his hold. Not satisfied with the misery he has inflicted on han child and friends of Cyrus Turner, he comes exercising the liberty of speech ! rward with a new version of his case, and assails y character and the character of my deceased

ood-thirsty character was well known, and that rile code of honor? Rentucky and the Western country, he appeals to a particular portion of the Northern people for To such men a bowie knife in the hands of a deuntenance and sympathy.

thinnest gauze, and is intended more to heighten charms than to ceal them—subserving far better the purposes of allure.

Serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of the county to addition to the plantain, the serving far better the purposes of fall it is not known that the ball tree is like so folks. There have 'cent sales of 700 ball tries in the world. Nowhere is life so its preservation does not known the side it is not known the side. It is not known the side ment, then of modesty. His followers and his friends, however, do not think it worth their while to wear even this veil of gossa- in popular favor by siding with abelition in to extend it, and where, if it were planted.

In addition to the plantain, the post to be the intermedent. I have been elected by the cut with the county to and have served seven session in modesty. His followers and with the county to and have served seven session in the county to and have served seven session in the county to and have served seven session in modesty. It is followers and with the county to and have served seven session in the county to and have served seven session in the county to and have served seven session in the county to and have served seven session in the county to and have served seven session to two varieties, the potato, yain, in the light of the county to and have served seven session in number of other offices?

What can be expected of a native son of Kenders with the State beginning to the county to and have served seven session in the county to and have served seven session to two varieties, the potato, yain, in the county to and have served seven session to two varieties, the potato, yain, in the county to and have served seven session to two varieties, the potato, yain, in the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to and have served seven session to the county to an addition to the county to an addition to the county to an addition to maily, it is true, in thus giving to the counabolition speech, therished by the Democthe dormant desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire—oftener, however, in est comprises the mahogany tree, cedar, my son and the desire my son an

> I was as lected with our distinguished citizen, in other respects? be something new in the annals of human On this island, capable of supporting in Gov Metcals, as a Schalorial Delegate to represent Kentucky in the Baltimore National Whig of duelling under foot.
>
> This is not, however,

Louisville, I was tendered a Chemit Judgship by the late

a conspiracy on the part of my sons and mysell and the triends of Cyrus Turner have said they be there is again brought forward. This charge is lieved that Clay was cut in the aff-ay with his own therly destinate of tinth or even plausibility. knife, and he has repeat flexifil concedes that Cyrus Turner was unsum-

ne to say that Cyrus Turner's life and charactet tad inspired me with the same respect which is felt by the citizens of Madison county generally."

was every preceding debate. With these admissions over his own signature

son Thomas, who was in the crowd, pulled out his watch and showed it, and said that Mr. Clay was mistaken as to the length of time I had been

Did any body molest him when he came back until he by conduct toward me in various ways reigns in the enemy's camp. and several times repeated provoked it? Many of our citizens and some who are not my personal friends, say they were astonished that my sons suf-fered Clay to persist so long in his rudeness to me on that on without resenting it; I am old enough to be Cluy's father.

over his shoulders to hide his wespon, intended to provoke a quarrel, and to that end secretly collected some of his desperate friends around him with slicks and clubs. I am told that he avowed, as he was taken into the house after the affray, that It had been his intention to kill me and both of my

"not I shall have an opportunity to reply."

first letter, that he had determined not to speak on that day. Not an allneion was made to him in held in readiness to repel invasion, for nasented for discussion, again to be weighed of the Antilles, evince themselves in the but, when it comes, Cuba, with her popula-my apeech, except in reply to his interruptions, and to them the replica were courteous.

then he stated that he had been mistaken in the as to the result. length of my speech. It is true that I did say to him in a jesting manner that from his impalience I supposed he thought I had spoken for hours— Mr. Clay was no candidate, and it was not his place to interrupt me. If Mr. Hurnam wanted to speak, why could be not have numed it before the stances, which are thus detailed in an advertisespeaking commenced? Why was nothing said to ment put ont by his relatives: other candidates on this subject? What recat provocation was there in this tep 3 of mine to Clay publications this reply is all that is specified which Clay thought personally exceptionable.

It is a fact that Mr. Clay never was interrupted in layor of Emancipation, nor was he or any other part of the State, so for as I ever heard.

ilad I been torward to publish much on the subject of the Foxtown affray, I should have been concile the Northern Abolitionists to his use of charged with a desire to prejudice Mr. Clay in the arms and the shedding of blood. In his last letter he discourses thus : " Now as to the propriety of rarrying weapons

If I had not carried weapons, I would long since have been beyond the reach of priise or blame. . . How then can you ask me to go anarmed and yet manfully vindicate those doctrines which every where here have been denounced with death; what good would it do to the cause which I advocate to add myself to the long list of tumi ne fither, mother, brothera, sistera, and the or- victima who have been murdered in the South for

"it is true that so soon as I looked the silly practice of duelling in the face, I trampled it under n and of others. toot; but, sin, do you see no difference netween lin his last letter, sensible that his reckless, self-defence and the barbarous, criminal, and pue-"There is not one of these men who has the

termined man, in a good cause, is more terrible I will lirst quote and notice what Clay has eaid through the boasted majesty of the law. Truet to the thought magnanimity of the people! Well I did. Did they That both are held, there can be no question him. Did not a very faint hope of success its highest prosperity. Kings and despots known to produce three crops a year, and that it did not become me to reply to either who clarate be the people show any? No sir.

When the regular pro-slavery When the regular pro-slavery known in Kentucky to be capable of any crime." party begin to be magnanimous to me, I shall then

place and the hone of himself, his children

jure me. My misfortune in the assassination of in favor of emancip tion "everywhere is denon-

Mr. t'lay says he has trampted the silly practice

South Carolina to the Union is older than the Wilmot Provise. The reason is kindle.

When the Saviour of the world was shedding of blood, because in the next sentence and enlightened State convention held the Wilmot Provise. The reason is kindle. the a note to Mr. Clay's last letter the charge of and they are not to be trusted.

knife, and he has repeatedly said the same thing.

Richwonn, Ky., Sept. 8, 1849.

The Hungarian Lenders - Letters of Rossuth. that there was a great lack of hearty co-operation fore winter. In the same letter speaking of the debate the day among the Hungarian leaders, and that they had, In some late, warm falls, good success has at-

am enabled to give you some few extracts from

(which I should wish) let this legion form the ad- quantity is required. We sow two or three, or his watch and showed it, and said that Mr. Glay was mustaken as to the length of time I had been speaking. "It was for this provocation of Thos. Further, as Clay attes in the first letter," I went it is a point of consequence to state that we come as friends of the Turks and Wallschlans, to the other grasses will not sneeded so well as itere there is an admission by Clay that although all had ended courteonsly the evening before, he had in coming to a muster, within half a mile of his own house, brought not only the Bowie kulfe that he usually carried with him, "but other more efficient wenpons," a carpet bag of pistols, a travel-ing arsenal?

The force with a do you thus compromise me, my dear Field-Marshal Lienteaunt?" Kossuth states that he is very number. The last letter of this most interesting correspondence is of the 25th July. It is from a Hungarian major, announcing the illimitation of the more efficient wenpons," a carpet bag of pistols, a travel-ing arsenal?

To make Panaga or Brand Jelly.—Cut a whose many is not only the solution of the states of the day are in wallachia, which he attributes to the behaviour of a certain M. Azzlau, whose name i have never before met with. The foregoing will serve to show that discord

The Cuban Expedition.

city, hae, for the present at least, been broken up. fat has been skimmed, instead of water. it is manifest that Clay when he went and fixed The parties concerned in it have declared their on his Bowie knife, and fastened a loose clock purpose of abandoning it entirely, as they are convinced the course they have pursued has been

The Sea Guil still lies at anchor under the bows of the North Carolina, and is in charge of Passed Midshtpman Spicer and a guard of marlnes. Her cargo, which consists of muskets, ammunition, occ., is to be forthwith taken onl, and her owners promise to give bonds that she shall not be employed in any litegal expedition.

The eleanship New Orleans also lays at the head

deny.

In Clay's last letter he says, "I am lasted for has on board a very large quantity of coal and waran hour and a half in a speech of most viculent ter, and clao many barrels of bread and beans.—
character, with the most take and dishonomable importations. I am refused to be told whether or number of tin pots and plates, such as are used in the aimy, were discovered, and it is not deemed How disingennous. Mr. Clay never expressed the probable that arms may be secreted under the coal, which is stowed at. The ship is perfectly

> The Florida has not been seized. A Washington laster in the New York Tribune

has been found of great purity and good she do not, will deserve to be enslaved.—

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| She do not, will deserve to be enslaved.—
| She do not, will deserve an Emancipationist in Madison County who con-curred in the acts of those who were writing cir-be made will be upon full instructions and un-Mr. Entron—I have just been shown a letter of C. M. Clay to the editor of the 'National Era' and petion in Kentucky, and that I did not believe they tion, however, will be stopped so far as our people republished in the 'Louisville Morning Courier,' concurred in the semiments contained in Carriage concerned. The constitutional duty of the concurred in the sentiments contained in Carri- are concerned. The constitutional duty of the on's resolutions. I stated further, that I believe President in clear and undoubted. If the Cubans Mr. Burnam the Emancipation candidate was all wish to be released from the boudage of the despo-Mr. Clay complains of the reply 1 made to him the asselves. There can be accreely two opinions

> Mesti gious Arraig.-Mr. Jiseph Lyon diappeared from the neighborhood of Lexington, ou Sanday night, the 9th, under mysterious circum-

tin the night above named he reached how about So'clock, having loft the residence of one of the neighbors, Thomas Hayes. Alter conversing about an hour with Mc Cann, he retired to bis focur above stairs, taking with him a newly lightandle. The next morning McCunn sent for it to come to breakfast-worl came back that he was not in his room. McCann then went to his room and found the bed not pressed—the caudie, from its appearance, did not burn long, the wick having turned down and melted away about ha f the candle, and went out. The hat which he wore home was found locked up in his trunk, and other hats which he had wore left in the room. Very early the next morning, his horse was seen grazing on the road leading from Athens to Paris, bout 6 miles from the former place and about one from Chilesburg, near General Darnaby's .he home reached home in the morning without

die or bridie. \$5(4) will be given for his body, and if mordered, \$300 for the conviction of the murderer or

Liver from New Orleans-Steamer Collapsed-The Hound Island Expedition, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1849.

On Su ... lay lust the steamer Leonora collapsed a flue on Lake Ponchartraine, near the city, by which a fireman was killed, and two others badly Much excitement exists there in regard to the conduct of the commanders of the United States

vessels, towards the persons encamped on Round The proclamation issued and threats made by

commanders Fulton and Randolph are conside by the principal newspapers here altogether ille-The officers of the Round leland expedition

have applied to the legal authorities at Pascagou-la to have the United States officers arrested for cutting off their pruvisions, and otherwise of the United States vessels have exceeded their

mer, and they stand confessed, naked advo. 1832? Is not McDowell, who won his it would not grow. The prohibition of an medlar, banana, oranga, lemon shadock, publication printed and circulated in the county to the law! and assert, that to avow an opinion we. Charles Whitney, the elecutionist, has been tr weling through Great Britain, delivering lectures

> asm, and on introducing the speech of Patrick Henry much excitement prevailed among his hearere. When he came to the words "We must fight!

AGRICULTURAL

South Gaves SEED .- The latter part of late fall, that the grass may get a good start be-

preceding the "Foxtown tragedy" Clay says, "It suffered greatly from want of money and other was concluded courteously on all sides," and so canaes: Kosauth's letters will not be published, but I but generally there is a risk in sowing it so late; yet the risk should be considered merely in the

wheaten roll, or loaf, into slices, teast them on both sides, and boil in a quart of water, until the whole forms a jelly, adding more water if required; then strain, and flavor with one pound The New York Courier, of Munday, says that of white sngar, four onnces of rad wine, and the expedition for the invasion of Guba, from that may also be made with broth from which the

THE COTTON Caors. —Upon the authority of a high in respectable planter of Mississippi, we state that the cotton crop, in the counties of Mississippi illegal and unjustifiable. The Courier goes on to which trade with Memphis, will lie short no much exceeding a half average. He assigns legiting the seasons, and states the lacts.

> RIGH JELLY.—Take of rice three apconful; boil in water, add ten aweet and hitter almende and sugar to your liking, make late an emal-sion, and flavor with clunamen of orange flow-

Notice

We shall, in future, discontinue sending the Examiner to subscribers after the expiration of the time for which their enbecriptions pny, nuless otherwise instructed.

Typographical Errors.

We admit that printers have their own share of troubles with almost illegible manuscripts .- and actions, as much as is the case in common When one is bustly engaged in his labor, to be obliged to stop and guess and puzzle his brains portment, and obey the general rules of the over a word-or rather over some indefinite, quizzical-looking marks, which stand in the lng, going to bed, and the like. They must piece in which a word ought to be-is certainly ployed, and nbey the rules of the shop. They a very great trial to human patience. But have no claim to permanence of employment, printers often take a rich revenge. Our regular and may be dismissed at any time, whenever avocatious do not permit us st all times to correct the proof of our artices, and we are sometimes astonished and often amused at what we their wages are graduated by a scale of prices, are made to say. We say nothing of the "bad so that each one working by plece-work is paid grammar" which is sometimes put into our articles-to that we have become insensible. The use of nominatives in the plural before verbs in the singular, is so plural in character that we however, not included. This third of the prohave ceased to regard it as singular. But sometimes more important bluuders are made. lu the whole year; so that he who has worked inan article translated from the French on the dustriously, and earned one bundred dollars in er amount of real good can be done with the subject of Lamartine's alleged madness, the wages, receives twice as much as one who has poet was represented as eating sougs and tunes out of a dish! In our last number we intended month filled with high-sounding words about paid him slavery in the abstract; but we assure mankind | ing the interest on the capital invested. in general, and every individual in particular, that he will have nothing to say in regard to this mattar"-that is, marriage among slaves. The to eay" &c. If this expresses any meaning at a right to protest against any waste of time or all, it is not the one that we intended.

Shall the Discussion go on?

By all means. Discussion is all that is needed to secure the final triumph of Emancipa-"Discussion all that is needed," exclaims one, "why I thought that action was needed." Well, dear sir, disensaton to action, and a mopowerful kind of action. It is the action of which slavery bas most occasion to dread, and Emancipation most occasion to desire. The friends of slevery are wise in frowning upon discussion. They know full well that the only safety of their beloved institution is in mental mection and moral lethargy. Keep men from thinking and talking about slavery and its pre- but in dilligence; the amount of sales has couseuce may not disturb them, but let them begin stantly increased, from a lew hundred dollars to examine the subject and at once they become the first year to about thirteen thousand the uneasy. They see that the subject will not fits have increased. 18 ring the last year, the bear examination. The patriot, whose heari number of workmen and women was twenty glows with love of liberty, finds it hard to re- eight. The aggregate of wages paid them in concile republicanism with slavery. It seems cash was two thousand and seventy-nine didto him somewhat strange for a man who loves an aggregate of four hundred and nine dellars his own freedom dearly, to hold other men in and twenty-eight cents, being upon an average bondage, and he cannot quite satisfy himself one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fortythat a nation can take pride in its consistency, two cents each; so that if they had been obliged to pay their hoard, may eight dollars a month, which waves with its right hand the banner of they would have had thirty-six dollars each to freedom over every foreign nation struggling furnish themselves with clothing. Four earned for its rights, and with its left hand waves the three hundred and seventy-nine dollars und dark flag of slavery over three millions within its own borders. "Freedom abroad," "slavery the rest carned only from thirty to sixty dollars at home," are singular mottoes to be inscribed apiece, and of course they could have done

The religious man, who sims to be guided by conscience and the Word of God, finds it hard to reconcile Christianity with slavery. That very plain, yet very comprehensive rule about doing unto others as he would have them do unto him' troubles him not a little. He cannot easily convince himself that the negroes are beyoud the reach of that golden rule, and he is very sure that, if he were in their place, he should not understand that rule as requiring him to be kept in bondage, ignorance and degradation. Thus class after class of men become dissatisfied with slavery as soon as they are led to examine it fairly. They see that it will not bear examination; that the more deeply it is probed the more unsound it proves. It was well said by a pro-slavery man, formerly of Lexington, now a resident of Louisville, when talking just before the election with au Emaucipationist, "I will not discuss the matter with you; we pro-slavery folks have to go it blind.', Let there be general and thorough discussion and men will not be able "to go it blind," and not being able "to go it blind," they will be very apt not "to go it" at all. Let the subject be discussed, and men will think rightly come to work in the shop, rather than have and feel rightly, and thus thinking and feeling them board and lodge in the institution. It they will be at no loss in acting rightly. Right should be a cardinal rule in the education of the action follows right thinking as surely as night to become members of general society, and not follows the day.

The discussion then must go on. The only enemy to be really feared by the friends of Emancipation is indifference. Men must think metness of these general considerations seems upon the sabject, and to ensure their thinking to me to be maintained by the history and acupon it steadily, constantly, thoroughly, the subject must be pressed home. Not a week or Aeylum for fifteen score of blind persons in should pass without their being reminded of its l'sris, and the asylum for about the same num- in the hands of the managers "the means of magnitude and importance, and of their daty in ber at Naples, both of which are marked by the building a durable and commodious House of the halfot system, there would be no tempta-

Herein, as it seems to us, lies the great work and no steady employment is provided. They for the Emancipationists of Kentucky at the present time. What may be their duty heresfter, tima will show, but their duty, here and infirm persons; and consequently a most unnow, evidently is to ensure a thorough and con-munity. All the moral disadvantages arising lines. atant discussion of the subject. The subject is before the public ntlnd. One grest point has their midst to a deplorable extent; and the thus been gained. The second point is to keep moral atmosphere is most unpropitions to the it before the public mind. Let it not be withdrawn from sight for a single instant. Let it be invested with a kind of omnipresence, that it they are unamilable and unhappy. These very may meet men at home and abroad, in the pla- persons, if scattered about in the country, and ces of pleasure and and the places of business, by night and by day, at all times and avery-

This great end can be gained, readily gained. One thing only is needed, co-operation. Let the Emancipationists work together, and they will ber, by the lesson of resignation to suffering not work in vain. But to enable them to work which he would teach; they would be, as we anitedly and efficiently, organisation is imperafriends of Emancipation throughout the State best mode of accuring a discussion of the sub- not prevent the growth of many of them. of their respective purposes, wishes and feelings. Doubtless the great majority would units in re- do so is clear from a consideration of the paylet the organ be published, and let the friends in some direction, in order to compensate for

Pinnenchmette Asylum for the Hilled. teenth arnual report of the Trustees and Di. be with those whom it is most desirable for whom it was given, the loss of that self-respect rector of this admirable institution. Truly fortunate is the Massachusetts Asylum in having vigor and activity of mind, and whose benevoleuce is guided by tar-seeing, ptactical wisdom. Tais report principally relates to the work de. partment, a very interesting part of the instite-

conducted is the inflowing :-"The institution owns the emital, prarides board and lodging for most of the workmen, and

has the supervision and direction. All the expenses, for stock, the reut of the shop in the city, the salaries of the masterworkman, clerk, silesman, and for everything connected immediately with the department, are paid out of the proceeds of the sales. No money has been drawn from the general tiensury, or paid lute it on account of the depart-

The workmen are masters of their own time workshops. 'The conditions of their enginementare, that the smalldain a good moral cehouse with regard to the hours of rising, workwork regularly ancreteadily while they are em-

They receive their board and lodging; and according to his real carnings. Besides this, they receive one third of the uet proceeds of the year's work over and above the actual expenses of the department,-the cost of their board. ceeds is divided among them In proportion to the amount of wages earned by each one during

their number who nots as agent and salerman, to say, "The next man that comes forward to and has the responsibility of the reanagement of defend slavery from the Bible, will have his the shop; this is in addition to a small uslary give to n little money the power of great riches;

The other third is reserved as a fund for pay-By this arrangement the agent and each workman, become in a manner partners in the concern, and have a direct interest in its general success. They have not only a personal moprinter made us say that we "will have nothing tive for promoting industry and economy, but stock by any of their number, and to complain If his work is done in a slovenly and unfaithful manner, or if his claracter and deportment are unworthy; for they know that such a fellowworkman is not criv doing harm to the craft

out lessening their nwn galus. The sum to be cirided the last year was small ndeed, being only three hundred and sextyliree dollars, and eighty-seven cents; but stil was enough to show the operation of the rinciple, and prove it to be good. The more he sum to be divided can be increased, and the men's minds and hearts, and that is the action greater proportion each one she I receive, the nore will its roud effects be felt."

The following brief statements present in en

the department " The work-sliop has been in existence as seperate department about six years. The worknen have steadily improved, not only in skill lars and sixty two cents; turee of them received forty-three cents, which would about pay lifeir board, but leave nothing for clothing; while

little or nothing by themselvee." It is truly gratifying to know that so interesting a class of our fellow-beings, as the blund, sarily doomed to tives of dependance, can thus have the means of self-support, and of the happi-

The greater portlan of the report is devoted to a discussion of the question, whether the persons who are engaged in the work department shall be boarded and lodged in one great establishment, thus forming a community by themselves, or shall be buarded in private families "where they would keep up social relations with seeing people and would be still of the world?" Dr. Howe is decided; y lu favor of the latter plan measure. Even their devotions are of a preport of his opinion is presented in the following sage well wartly of the attention of all think. ing men, of all who are interested in the benevolent movements of the day

"But we are dealing now only with the gene-

men board in families in the neighborhood, and blind, to keep ever in view the fact that they are Phibatelphia Seclety for the Employment of a society of blind persons. Such societies must have a tendency to lucrease in the individual members some of the evils and disadvantages growing out of their infirmity. The corblind in Europe. There is the Quinze Vingt, worst features of such establishments. The inmatee are adults; they are not obliged to work, associate but little with seeing persons; they have few relationa and sympathica with the world; they form an unnatural community of from blindness are increased and multiplied in growth of generons and manly virtue. The inmaterate clannish to the last degree; they are suspicious almost to defiance, nt accing persons; living with different families, here one and there one, would atrive to adapt themselves as nearly as possible to their condition is members of a acclety of seeing persous; they would dally receive and return marks of sympathy suil love; each would in some degree compensate to society for the want of power as a working mem-

advice, if it were proper for us to advise, to the lug to become blinder.

It is true, that the habits of industry, which

I would appeal with the utmost confidence to ject, and let the result of their conference be the most intelligent young blind persons who known." Thus in a short time the friends of have been brought up in public institutions, to Emancipation would have a full understanding say whether they would not feel great dislike, and cared for under its roof during their ab If nut repagnance, to passing their lives in a community of blind persons. That they should skilful treatment which their poverty could not commending some one plan of action. Let chological effects of blindness, which are to at the command of the Society required in their that plan be cordially adopted. Doubtless, also, strengthen, not to lesten, the social affections. Cut off in so great a degree from communion the great majority would units in designating with the external world, the blind are inclined the proper place for the publication of the organ. neetle more closely to the bosom of huntaulty. sand people, an average in the coldest part of Kentucky: Whatever place that may be, Lexington, Frankfort, Danville, Bowling-Green, Louisville, there
let the organ be published and let the friends throngbont the State by liberal contributions being auppressed in othere. Possessing the and personal effort place means in the hands of great lustrument of human intercourse, apeech, they seek to commune more closely with other hearts,—not only more closely than do the deaf minter, but mire even than people with their senses; their affections and their was cold by it at one-third of the usual price, a sanihilated."

hem to know and love." These remarks, of course, are applicable adults, for na Dr. Howe well says "during the such a man us Dr. Howe ut its head, s man of period of childheod and early youth, the advan-vigor and activity of mind, and whose heneveclasses, the confidence and the hardthood which are acquired by nutural emulation, the mutual Instruction, and other considerations too common to dwell apan, -all these things outwelgh the necessary evils attendant upon large hoarding schools; but with men and women this i

In accordance with these views Dr. Howe, connect that a large and commodious workthousand dollars, besides the land which could be given by the Institution. The cost of the building, it appears to me, should be paid by the State, since all parts of the State will be beuefited by this provision for a class of pursons many of whom would otherwise come upon the

public for u support. There should be, besides, a fund, the interest of which will be enough to pay the reut of a onlessoom in tha city, the salarles of a salesman, clerk, and overseer of work. All the rest of the expenses of the establishment should be charged to the workmen, and the prolit should be divided among them in fair proportion. should be paid out in the shape of wagea for their work, to each according to his industry

Aid should be given to them in this way, rather thun in the shape of board and lodging. which seems to renew, with every meal, a sense

of its source and of their obligation." The good results which would flow from such an establishment are thus briefly but happily

"In the way thus pointed out, and at an expense of less than three thousand dollars, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty blind people might be kept industrously at work, and enabled to earn, wholly or in great part, their own livelihood. It is difficult to imagine how a greatsame means. It would be doing better even than to leed the hungry and clothe the naked; earned only lifty deliars.

Another third of the profits is paid to one of as it would emble them to feed and clothe them. selves. Boutficence, thus guided by wisdom, would have alread a miraculous effect. It would this sum suffice to feed, and clothe, and gladden, for a whole year, a man, who, without it, would be sitting fully lu his darkness, and cating the hitter bread of ulma."

Throughout this seventeenth report as well as through all the preceding reports striking thoughts are strewn broadcast which reuder it as interesting as it is valuable. The hint thrown out in this passage may be of as much importance to many seeing, as to any blind persons: "The blind youth needs, as much as any other o so out and buffet the world; to wrestle with difficulties, to get strength and courage by long and varied exercise of his faculties. After learning his craft in the institution, he needs to have his " icander-year." The experience of our rehool, limited as it is to fifteen years, teaches us a valuable lesson in this respect. Several of such foul transactions. We have known the young men having tinlehed their course of instruction, hung about the Institution, half leaning upon it for ild, -- longing to go forth into the world, yet fearing to do so, -- venturing somecouraging picture of the condition and results of times a few steps, like's toddling infant leaving Its mother's knee, and then harrying back; but when at last they were obliged to go,-when they struck out as it were, holdly, to swim or sink alone,-then they succeeded. sous now tell no that they never felt true selfrespect and self-rellince, until they had thus struggled; and that while dependant upon much worth lu the world."

And we would commend to the consideration of all managers of benevolent Institutious these remarks which, caustic as they are, in too many say, that in the contest for the convention in instances we ferr are susceptible of just applica-

keep them in leading strings, when they ought and the votes polled by ballot. to go alone; they distort the character by stintditutionally loards of managers, male or feroles and regulations without the exercise of any thought or discretion.

The inmates, therefore, are sometimes the victims of a charitable tyranny, and are subjectd to an absolute despotism of benevolence. They must do everything in a particular way, and according to the pleasure of their governora for the time belag, who, with well-meant but thinking for them. They must lie down, get Maker must be at times and in words gravely decided upon by the committee; they must say 'honntilul repast," though they may feel not give if given orally.' hulf filled. The consequence of all this is apt to lmarts in which they were sown, whereas pered with discerning love."

and Instruction of the Poor.

port of this useful Society. The operations of this Society seem to have been characterised by promptness and efficiency the corrupt politician is nonsense. If a voter following: tual condition of the great Asyluma for the no less than by genuine kindness and benevo- is in the market, and it is known that his voto lance. A system of collections having placed inight change the result, a high price will be It dustry," the corner stone was laid on the tion to sty, and no chance to seit. monthea home was ready "for the reception of upon this subject, and demand the adoption of the poor and friendless." The diversified pur- the ballot system. noses of the Society are manifested in the various uses made of different parts of the ed-

"The fourth stary was divided into lodging upartments for the limiteless. The third floor

The usefuluess of the Society is indicated

"The season was more, than ordinarily inelement. Want and cold drove to the House tively demanded. It is not for us to dictate. - persons striving to live among seeing men and crowds of the poor and friendless. The wretch-We can only suggest, and our suggestion, our as men, whereas, now they are blind ment striv- ed occupants of narrow courts, the dwellers in by ballot, and retire to their homes or business, last week.) In this "informal meeting" there would be, "organise at once; let no time be lost; ment for the blind in this country, will tend to cut off by the freezing weather that set in with and who are to be found at every place of voting, let the Emancipationists of every county meet, counteract many of the evila existing in the the notthern what, begged for the labor that interchange opinions freely in regard to the great asylums just referred to, but they would was to save thom from starvution. The ill-clad, whose broken windows failed to kaep out the crifting snow, came for coal and clothing .sence. The sick sought for the advice and gain for them elacwhere. The limited means disposition very esteful discrimination. From the first of January to; the first of April, the Board afforded employment to over two thonthe sesson of forty persons daily, all of whom it may be said were in extrame want. Thay furnished with ciething about eight hundred families, the members of which ware suffering from the intense cold. They wara tha Instrument of distributing coal during the depth of

sympathies stri all mere deep and active; and trifling cost, which while it placed fuel within therefore it is that their companionship should the reach of the poor, prevented in those to which belongs to the purchaser and not to the

l'erhaps, when to the facts we have recorded the Soup Society, a slight estimate may be formed of the extent of the field that lies open to the labors of the charitable good." All honor and success to such wise and truly

Christian agencies of good.

Voting by Ballot. We are glad to see the press of Kentucky so general in their advocacy of this saintary messure. Of the papers that have spokan out on the subject one only-the "Glasgow Reveille"has taken ground against the ballot. The following articles show the spirit in which this reform in our system of voting is advocated: From the Democratic Sanuer.

The Bullot System. In a short time the convention will be in sea Thern at many changes in the Constilution which should be made. The viva voce method of voting hae been uniformly acted on in the number of slaves had upon the wealth of since the organization of the State government. the State? To solve that question my attention It has been productive of a vast deal of corruption, and an incalculable amount of bloodshed to say nothing of riots and ill will engondered by It-nor yet the restraints upon the free exercise of suffrage. We have witnessed for many years the operation of both aystems, and have no hesitnncy in giving a decided preference fo the ballot system. About the only argument wa have ever heard in favor of the viva voce olan, is, that it is a more " independent way o voting." This is mere assertion-no argumen can be presented to prove its truth. It is said too, that frauds may be practised upon such a cannot read. Those two are theonly objection urged to the ballot system. Now and then fraud may be practised on an illiterate vetersay one inten thossand, and not a greater number than this. It is known to all who have wit nessed the operation of the ballot system, thut such voters as canuot read, have reliable friends to whom they submit their tickets before depositing them in the ballot-box, and hence it is next to hn possible to play off a deception of that kind. As to the independence of the thing, we cannot see the force of the declaration. We have seen votera dodging about the polls for half a day, watching au opportunity to vote in the absence of a caudidate or some friend of his, who might be watching them, being actually afraid to vote in the presence of either of theni and we have seen them fail of voting at that poll, and go to enother in order to vote their seutlments, and save the good will of individuale to whom they might, perhaps, be under obligations for favors bestowed. We have seeu others fail to vote at all, because they desired to being over a sixth of the whole State's increase. rote one way, and their interest led them to in the number of slaves. And yet, notwithvote unother. We have seen individuals turn from the polls and he knocked down within tou feet of the place of voting merely on account of the votes they gave, and a general not follow. We have known lives to be lost in these rows at elections, in great numbers. We have known votes to be bought and sold in closely contested elections-and very frequently heard result of elections changed by means the most corrupt. All these things have been done, and are chargeable to the viva voce system of vu

ting.
We have a case directly in point. The deputy jailor at Lagrange, in Oldham county, was lismissed from his post for the publicly avowed reason that he voted in a closely contested elecof tens of thousands more who vote the will of their employers as mechanically as they perform the labor pertaining to their vocatious.

It is said, with how much truth we shall not Daviess county, Triplett's majurity is 26, and that each of the 26 votes cost him \$15. If this he true, how corrupt!! It is said, and we have "It is a common error in the administration no doubt truly, that Lecompte and Nuttall, of public charitable Institutions to treat the in- candidates for the convention in Henry county, mates like children, though they be adults, and made capital out of Dr. Lane's natural vote and o govern them too much. Such is the charm thereby defeated him in his election, and cheated of exercise of irresponsible power, that even pa- the democratic party out of a member to Conrents often utterly overlook the uniural decire gress. By a corrupt system of trading votes, and right which children feel of gradually de- they cut down the democratic majority from veloping the incividuality of character by more about 400 to 154. Nothing of this would have and more of self guidance and control; they happened had the election been held in one day

We are in favor of the ballut system of voing its growth in the natural direction. This ting on the ground that it is less liable in frand, saire love of power often manifests itself very less liable to produce ill-blood, rows, riota, and plannly in the administration of charitable in- bloodshed-not so deatructive of social order and good neighborhood, and because we regard it lealous of their | decidedly the most independent and safe way of pawer, they do not depute it to those in the ini- beatowing suffrage. It will be found that when mediate management of the house; todeed they there are ten or a dozen candidates to vote for at is irresistible. rarely choose persons, who will simply enforce an election, the votes could not be polled in a day if taken viva roce, whereas there would be no difficulty in taking the ballots.

The Glasgow Reveille in opposition to the ballot system says:

"There are those who have avowed and known ill-judged officiousness, wish to do even their temptation, and vote directly in opposition to their known aentiments if the vote is given concealment of the vote would induce many "votes to be given by the thoughtless" very grace over viauds, though they may happen to different perhaps, (if they are disposed to yield

This aentiment forms the whole opposition to he a clannish spirit, a densit disposition, rest. a change in the system. The quarter from the thult is often attributed to the nugrateful principlea, and have not courage to change follows: while they are required to vote rive roce-but haps it it is partly because they were not plant- if permitted to vote by ballot they would vote differently. This is abundantly true.-We every county of the State who have uniformly acted and voted with the whig party for years who would vote differently only for the reason Through the kindness of some friend we that their vote would tell on them and they have been furnished with the second annual Re- would be branded with inconsistency. It folpaid for it. But while the state of the polls is unknowu, as it must be until the close, under We hope the reflecting portion of the people

throughout the State may take open ground

Voting By Ballot. Among the very many changes which are proposed to be made in the Constitution, the mittee, and confirm the same. proposal to substitute the system of voting by hall it for the present mode of custing votes, is served for a ragged school: the second as a work100m for the poor in the employ of the Societion. It is a change which peace and morality

we tender to him our coolid thanks for the able manner in which he has discha ged bin official delicer, and offer them our warmest wishes for his future happiness and

Any man ten degrees above idless contains the degree above idless contains the muchla hathlug-tubs, the purchase of which the voters in Kentucky are favorably inclined. was stated in the last report of the Board, ac- By some it is much protested against, but the commodated the Moyamensing Free Dispense- principal objection that we have seen urged ry. A small frame tenement that stood upon ugainst it is, that ballot-voting is not indepenthe Society's lot, was also fitted up and given deut enough; that votes should be cast tearfree of rent to the Moyamousing Soup Soci- lessly and openly. Persons who are so very anxious that every one should know for whom they cast their votes, would not be more restrained under the aystem of voting by ballot in the following simple, unostentations state- than they are under the present mode. They could make their sentimenta and the name of the man whom they support as public as they please, but we believe that a majority of the voters of this Commonwealth would very much noisonie cellars, those who earn their poor live-without subjecting themselves to the faunts and was "but one opinion," and this was favorable who happens to differ with them in opinion, and without making themselves liable to receive the insulting insunstions, questionings, &c., of every demagogue and upstart politician of the opposite party for mouths after the election is over. We say then, let us have this change, which, while it will not prevent the noisy clamorer for "singing out" votes, from letting the world know his principles, will protect the quiet, peaceable citizan from insuitand parhaps Injury .- Danville (Ky. | Tribune.

> The Post Master General has ordered discontinuance of the following pont offices in Sulders, Washington county. New Market, Marlon county.

Lina Creek, Pulaski county.

Crank's Creek, Harlan county.

The London Times expresses the hope that the revolutionary party in Hungary "has been

COMMUNICATIO NS.

WINCHESTER, CLARKE Co., KY.,? July 25, 1849. The effect of slavery upon Kentucky is fully avidenced in her own history-and mada clearly

apparent by the Auditor's Reports of 1840 and The whole taxable property in 1840 was The whole taxable property iu 272,847,696

1848 was lucrease in 8 years, -The number of slaves in 1840 was 166,817

Increase in 8 years, - -It is therefore apparent that the taxable property in the State between 1840 and 1848 increased over half a million of dollars, and the slaves increased in number over twenty-five thousand-hence the queetion naturally arises, bas the increase of wealth been general throughont the State, and what effect has the lucrease was first illrected to this, the county of Clarke,

and then to the counties adjacent thereto. The result of the examination is to be seen

from the foll	owlr	g table:		
Slavea in 1840.			In 1848.	Increase.
Clarke,		4011	4591	580
Bourbon,	-	5797	6472	675
Favette,		10026	10601	575
Woodford,		5068	5738	670
Jessamine,		3217	:1575	358
Madison,		5027	5726	699
Monigomery	r	2601	2986	385
Harrison,		2537	2935	398
		38,281	42,624	1,340
And now	as t	o the wea	Ith of thes	e counties

	essment of 181	referred to: u. Of 1948.	Decrease.
Clarke,	\$6,820,419	\$6,255,351	\$565,868
Bourbon.	13,238,729	11,344,585	1,884,144
Fayette,	18,172,531	17,255,931	916,600
Woodford,	7,401,523	6,627,830	774,793
Jessamine,	5,300,421	4,811,080	489,341
Madisou,	8,244,524	8,026,570	217,954
Mantgomer		4,556,446	298,038
Harrison,	5,266,608	4,961,462	305,246

These cight countles lie adjacent-each one Increased her number of elaves more than 350; the total increase in all eight of them was 4,:140; standing the assessment of property in the whole State increased over half a million of dollars, these eight countles decreased in the alue of their properly more than five milions of dollars-and they have nearly one ourth of all the slaves in the State. From the same Auditor's reports, I am ena-

yet increased the value of their property one million, three hundred and forty-seven thou. Your 'happiness;' and for your 'success,' too. and, six hundred and sixty-eight dollars. And in any cause in which you may engage, provialso ten counties, where the increase in the non, contrary to the will of his employer. Had number of slaves lu any one of them, was not as the ballot system been in vogue he might have much as 100, and a total of only 429-yet those voted his sentiments and saved his employment. ten counties increase the value of their proptringgled; and that while dependent upon their proposition, they never considered themselves as of proscription—to say nothing of the vassalage erty upwards of three and a half million of dol-

Counties, Decrei	is: of Staves, Inc	rease of Assessment.
Campbell,	53	\$665,281.
Greenup,	1	501,579
Lewis,	t t	154,384
Russel,	1	25,421
	are man	
	66	\$1,347,668
	are of Slaves, fuc	12430 of Assersment
Pike,	6	\$ 150,227
Harlan,	ť	42,114
Lawrence,	1 i	47,635
Breathitt,	13-3	. 107,966
laurel,	39	13,753
tiraysou,	53	37,390
Clinton,	53	21,034
Morgan,	63	47,635
Butler,	7.7	141,705
Kenton,	97	2,955,810
	4-7-1	00 505 000
	459	\$3,565,269

These figures speak for themselves and so plain as to need no argument-the conclusion CHAS. EGINTON,

Georgetown Cullege Again.

In the Baptist Banner of the 12th inst., we have an account of the official proceedings of the Trustees of Georgetown College, in referprinciples upon which thay act. They have ence to President Malcom's resignation. It is not the independence and courage to yield to fortunate to receive aomething official from men who are disinclined to recognise individual reup, sit, stand, march, eat aud drink, by rule and viva voce. But if given by ballot, it will be nn. sponsibility. We are heartily glad that the kuown to the public, who has voted for and who "proceedings" of the Trustees have been pubmeasure. Even their devotions are of a pre-scribed form, and their communion with their against certain candidates, and this fact of the lished; for they show why Dr. Malcom resigned be unwayory to them, and return thanks for a to etrong temptations) from the vote they would forth from Georgetown to different points in the State, the evident design of which letters in

"At a called meeting of the Board, held at the Baptiat Meeting-Ilouse, on Tuesday, the have no doubt but that there are hundreds in 14th August, 1849-present Quarles, Dillard, Martin, Winston, Thompson, McCalla, l'itts, Campbell, Long, Hatch, Steffee, and Ford, Trustees.

The Executive Committee of this Board reported that the resignation of President Malcom lows then, that pride of consistency prevails had been tendered to them, and by them acceptover a sense of right. The conclusion of the ed for the reasons given in the resignation itself; editor, that the voter is any more accessible to which resignation is in the words and figures

tikornatown, August 9, 1919. To the Beard of Truster of Georgesown College BEAR AND HONORED PRIENDS: -- I have been made as quainted with the intense exestement produced by my

in order to allat that excisement, so far as it redounds my reparation from the Institution, I do hereby, with the kindest Redingr, resign my Presidency of the Civilize, and also my real in the Roantet Trustees.

With sincere affection and e from I remain, &c. HOWARD MALLON. Ben. B. Funn. Esq , Secretary, &c. And the Board having taken the same into consideration, approve of the vote of the Com-Repliced, That in dissolving the councelled an long

subsisting between Problem Malcon and this floard, we tender to him our contait thanks for the able manner STATE OF KENTUCKY, ?

t, Ban. B. Font, Secretary of the Mount of Trus ters of deorg town College, do beich certify that tre toregoing is truly and correctly framacibed from the incords of the proceedings of the Board ou the 14th of Given under my hand,

It will be observed that there were twelve Trustaes present at this meeting, and there were "ten or twelve" at the "informal meeting" Georgetown Herald, on which we commented utation for veracity. llying braggadocia to the President's resignation. After "consultation" at this "informal meeting" three of the Trustices went to see Dr. M., and "advised him to resign the Presidency." He tendered his resignation, and the Executiva Committee say It was "by them accepted for the reasons given in the resignation Itself."

any other reasons for the acceptance of Dr. Malcom's resignation, than those which the resignation contains. It will not be forgotten that the Board sanctioned the action of the Executive Committee. But to the "resignation" and its "reasons."

It seams to nu the President's letter contains three reasons: First-The "intense excitement produced by

Second-His solicitude "to allay that excite-

the excitement could be slinyed only by separation from the Institution."

These are the "reasons" contained in the "resignation" and for these "reasons" it was as follows:

accepted. The Georgetown Trustees may say as much as they please about the distinction between official and individual action—the difference be-. \$272,250,027 tween requesting and advising-and may even adopt a course which will remind one of the Mechanic's sign, "All manner of twisting and urning done here,"-but they can never conince sensible men that Dr. Malcom's "Emancipation vote" did not lead to his resignation. What else could it ba? Is he charged with official unfaithfuiness? Is there any alineion to a want of Presidential talent? By no meaus. The Trustees in their delectable resolution tender him "cordial thanks for the able manner in test to the American public; in whose a which he has discharged his official duties."ilis "official duties," then, were parformed with ability-with so much ability se to demond "cordial thanks" of the Trusteca. Now, a plain, honest man would say if Dr. M. was not not call for a prompt verdict of pub e con guilty of official malversation, he ought not to have been "advised to realgn the Presidency," and his resignation ought not, when tendered,

to have been accepted.

connection so long subsisting' between yoursell and us, we had no reason to complain of any of your official condact. You have discharged many, and of late, especially will the Romayour duties faithfully. We can say, 'Well done good and faithful cervant.' You are entitled to our 'cordial thanks,' and you have 'our wanteest wishes for your future happiness.' But, dear slr, while you have acted with the strictest official propriety we must, with breaking hearts, say to you (we whisper it in your private earthe world must not know it, or it will ruln you se we live under a republican form of government) that as an individual you have acted with anpardonable indiscretion in voting at the late election for tha man of your choice. You would have been excusable, it is true, in voting as you pleased, If you had pleased to favor the perpetuation of slavery; but in this nineteenth century, when Europeau Thrones are fallingcrowns losing their value-and sceptrea their symbolic import-while the masses of the people are determined to throw off oppression-how unaccountable it is that you, Dr. M., a citizeu of Kentucky, should be in favor of a plau of urgro emaucipation suggested by a man who has no more claims to the character of a Statesman than Henry Clay, of Ashland. We are serry for the course you have taken, Dr. M .; but your offence le Inexpialile, and calle for your half a year we have been infor ea for w official decapitation. And here is the ignoble vulgus of Georgetown demanding your remobled to present four counties that, from 1810 to val from your place. Wa must yield to the 1515, decreased their slaves 66 in number, and spirit of mobocracy. We officially bid you tinues so. adiea. You have our 'warmest wishes' for ded it be not the cause of Emaucipation, and New York Natio . Har substitle ? I'm this shall be called the Georgetown Proviso.

P. S .- Is it strange that Dr. Dillard resigned tucket, R. I. springfield, Mass, Color N

MESSES. Enirogs:-I notice an article in the Philadelphia. In one insta ce, ta. M. Baptist Banner of the 12th lust, headed "Unfair- Di Grady, of Cohoes,) the rate ness of l'arty Politics," and as it is signed 'L.' it was refused by the clergyma . Mr V a Ree is evidently from the pen of Rev. Mr. La Rue, the junior Editor of that paper. I quote a few clergymen as soon as they are a tara .

"The two abolition prints of this city, the Courler and the Examiner, have given circulation to certain tales statements, either ignorantly or knowingly, lu reference to the Georgetown College. Now, if they have ignorantly given curency to false repurts, they will fort in tictober. Among o here I e 2. . surely have the maguanimity to publish the state- of casting the vote for the different of several ment of facts in relation to that institution, the Commonwealth. Many are also ed to the made by the Editor of the Georgetown Herald. old system of voting com occome agest That party that is sustained and promoted by folse imputations upon the literary institutions In our humble opini n, the ballots is a specific literary institutions. of our State, must be a curse to society."

So far as the Conrier in concerned I have nothing to say, as I am not a subscriber for that rist. The proposed method of bar a very paper. But, Mr. L, let me ank you if you believe the Examiner to be an abolition print' You know, unless you are very ignorant, that | could never know for white the e e itabolitionists believe the relation of master and cast his vote. Again, it is a unconstant servant sinful per se. I remember well that a dependent than the airs cor state -- air plece appeared in the Examiner some time since, whole three days of an election, it the far in which one of the editors showed conclusive- displeasing some wealthy, private, or over ly how the establishment of this relation might bearing neighbor, when it has redound to the credit and the humanity of the master. The case was about this: Suppose a affection." In this manner he true ten men. slave is about to be sold and sent away from his is made known by his vote, and telegraphic wife and children to the South. He goes to uninfluenced by any other to go a some white man and states the facts. The siderations. It is also much in ce. the Presidency of the College. We speak what white man is moved with compassion and even tusion" is heard at the poil, a second speak what gives a mortgage on his furniture and other peace-personal friendship to the same property to raise money enough to buy the enemies are not emothered, at 1 e = 30° slave, and when the purchase is made, he says ton I mon. to make the impression that Dr. M.'a "Emanci- to the slave, you serve me until you make the he a claumsh spirit, a densit disposition, rest. whence it comeals quite conclusive on that sublessness and discontent. The scade of charity whence it comeals quite conclusive on that submet. Save the editor, men set on the known. nation. But to the proceedings, which are as free. I say the Examiner spoke of a case of this kind as praiseworthy-as deserving approbation. How, then, can the editors of the Examiner believe the relation of master and servant einful per se, and if not, are they abolitionlets? Take care, Mr. La Rue, how you ex-

Again, you say that the "Courier and the Ex- throughout the State, will give expresaminer have given circulation to certain false statements, either Ignorantly or knowingly, in reference to Georgetown College."

Will you name the statements? If they are certain" you can name them. Now, air, ! have before me all the numbers of the Examiner which contain any reference to President him no protection, not offers the say - 4 Malconi's resignation of the Presidency of Georgetown College. I deny that the Examiner has made any "false statements." The sub. stance of what the Examiner has said is, that President Malcont "felt compelled by the violent excitement produced by his voting for the mancipation candidate to hand in his resignstion." Is not this the fact, Mr. L? Look at Any man ten degrees above idlocy can see from the "official proceedings," that President Mal. com's vote led to his resignation. I ask you then, if you mean to say that the Examiner makes a false statement in asying that the excitement produced by his vote caused the President to resign? You will please excuse the plainness with which I write. I feel interested in you because you are comparatively a young held "ou Thursday morning, the day after the If you are not, when you become an old man you may find yourself bankrupt as to your rep.

You try in your plece to thrust the Emauclestion party, speaking of it as "a curse to so-clety." I have known nothing more unbecom-tive in the subject.

The following brief extract from the winner of civils and it is subject.

The following brief extract from the winner of civils and conference of the ing in a man of your years. Why, air, there are men in the Emancipation party who have the people must make a new dec aration, the people must make a new dec aration. more talant and intelligence than all the editors of the Banner ever had, or aver will be stored above all crafts in priesthood or governof the Banner ever had, or aver will have. It ments; they must, at one blow, put an end to an en does not become you to apeak thus of a party to which both of our United States! Santal States of English law, which, gameted ap the trickeries of English law, which, gameted ap the trickeries of English law, which, gameted ap to which both of our United States! Santal Santa to which both of our United States' Senators belong. It does not become you to speak thus in all the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the mount perpendicular that the mount of mon with a tissue of lies. They must perpendicular that the mount of mon with a tissue of lies. They must perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, bian the mount perpendicular that the charnels of ages, beautiful that the charnels of ag of a party to which Dr. Malcom (your former instructor, I believet belongs. V. and the state of the continued instructor, I believet belongs. V. and the state of the continued instructor, I believet belongs. V. and the state of the continued instructor, I believet belongs. instructor, I believe) belongs. You may think dren. Until that is done, the revolution will have that it will andaar you to the pro-slavery party to write as you do, but in the end you will la jure yourself. CALVINIES.

CFIt is stated in the Albany Evening Journal that Dr. Hardanbrook, who was recently tried at Rochester for the mutder of Mr. Nott, was married to Mrs. Nett, (the widow of the unredered man,) at Sandusky City, Ohio, on the 5th. To those who recollect the circumstances, this fact will create stronger presumption of his guilt than the evidence submitted at his trial.

Jonathan Burns vesterday killed his wife of shooting her when the was running from him, the ball entering between the shouldets, rad comise out below the breast bone, casaing her death interest below the breast bone, casa Thirdly—The assurance he had received that dence submitted at his trial.

D. McGeo, appeals to !

ded us an opea can freedom of spe not lu these United Stat But even here It is sometlaies

pecies of interference—the inte selfish combination, a corporate in lis attempts to stills opinion and violating the liberty of the press is now Is to make it the last, as it is probably the

A short statement of the facts in this car will enable at men to judge whether it oer

On the Isih of Detoler, 1845, I com the publication of a weekly newspaper in Nev York, called The Nation, "to be devoted to land and her emigrauts, and the I uropean moeracies." From the first number. The Plain English of the matter is about this: deal with the causes of the degeneracy and destruction of the Irish in Ireland, with the intellectual and social condition of the engran Irish in America, and with Euro eathous, such as have arisen in Frauer and

In relation to Ireland, The No. 1 first journal, awned and cutted by a Care which charged the horrors enture to be allege nature in that island equally on its c . 4. . . . iticians and its foreign rulers

To the emigrants in this c until a confixed department, explained by . mott-Educate, that you may be trethem their faults in the plantest language W. showed that they were "tours" 'units' in political influence, and the dung instead of "the seed" of the Amer an Ca" lic Church. We presched to then a w te se fishness," "temperance, cleanliness, and fra gality;" we exhorted each man to on a his on a onse, and his own opinions.

In relation to Rome, we advocated t' - Ren lic, vindicated the Triumvirs, oppose 1 aco. lection of Peter's Pence, and a ged the total separation of the ten:poral from the souther

These were new ideas in our Ir.s man v. but many were prepared for the : 10cept We have the autisfaction to amon, all a co town, State, and territory, thing at No America, some Irishmen vanced, and manfully upheld them

But it cannot, ought not to be conce a w.de-spread and powerful influence no week organized to at the these opin or a the r a's v. and to crusa The Natur, t r. o gas ings of this influence lu several states 4. cities, and bave enceavored, by remo strance and every honest mit gation of language, to c ... In the diocese of Boston, Har ord, N Y ...

Mbany, Buffalo, l'ittsburgh, atta Toronto ipselves have been denounced, ly name of scription, from the attais, and in oth 1 ways . the cleigymen of South Boston, Mass. Pad Y., Lockport, N. Y., in some of the e are of this city, in St. fatrick's Richmond, and other parts of the comto a subscriber for The Nation to outer ton our travelling agents have been beaution by "hunted out." This has be . g a a and the beginning of the year

The Convention.

There are many and important after to be settled by the Convention to seems a trans of its supposed independence and fee more ferable to the cld one in every : s, vast amount of corruption from by all The demand for corruption fun s. 1 34. elections, would cense, from the fact that she the community remains un istur - P.

[Francist of total Homeslead Exemplion.

Mr. EDITOR-It is grat frange ! ion of the Kentucky press has the visit at hand, it is to be hoped that the p. wife and prevailing sectionent on this importal No one, however easy his circ ims to be ia exempt from the reverses of forage. To abo to-day enjoys all the comforts of me was he ment to regain his former posit' u. 1) traty, it treats hint worse that a river a for it strips him of house and hon , and the

deuiee him a place whereva to lav a accord To make auch provision in 1' ores ic isw so will secure to the citizen a hene, and thus pr vide against his ulter dest tale , we direct d be a subject altogether worthy t eser wit. ion of the convention shorty o amende to Franklost, and to which the good peop ro' arencky have entrusted their deares. 11thm, and -

highest interests of the Commonweal The policy of the measure have presented. believed, cannot well be quest and calculated to tescue from ex time a de . a ! pinelding want, the man, on whose # without at all inveding the rights, a vertag its humane and philanthropic pu; es, ! ... sure commends itself force to the co This most humage measure, so concess with the spirit of the age and of hur man progree, is not now broached for the first time in the 2 's American legislation. More that had a center ince it was sofgrated and total up on the copie of this concury by one of the four der of American independence. It was prevented in the strongest terms by that great advacate of sleps scanson, to whom we are indebted for that giornous : sadisto,

"When the war in over, and our freedom was,

been fought in vain. "INOWAS JEFFEESON."

Honnid Munder to Harrison County. - A correspondent of the Lexington Atlas, serting from Clayaville, Harrison county, on the 13th inst., saye: Jonathan Burns vooterday killed his wife by

ON MAYNAU TO HIS MAJESTY cy Baron Hayaau informs His Ma-eror, that the rebel chief George, it of his army of 30,000 to 40,000 and on the 18th Inst. uaconditional-

ident gives us an account of the preceded Georgey's surrender. Ite dierreport of Georgy having crossed with his army, our or respondent prothat after Georgy's crossing the he 31st ult., both the Austrian and the Generals were at a loss where to find

On the 1st inst," continues our corresponmeral Grabbe received orders to follow plan of eperations originally laid down for him, gan to pacify the Western Hungarian coup The Russian Marshal states that, after he Nacy Sandor before Debrezin, he de wait in that city until Georgy, who own to the south. Previously to a ount of the limitle with Nagy Sardor, the Marshal remarks that, his at aroras, he could gain no tidings of the as he tound the inhabitants of the country Georgy that he could get no spies. battle, says Prince Paskiewits 11 whether four equadrona, 18,1841 with his whole army, was at He-The result of the battle in known. Nagy ed and autleted a severe loss. The that, when with killed, wounded iso ets who were inade, Nagy Saidor lowing day, have found himsel 3 tod men. The lat division of the shi at Debreziu. It was directed our steution in order to give Georgy an ut escap ug. It is said that during it.r. used to the left of Debrezin, and

Britis, Aug. 3) .- The brief and imperfect in-I he saneuder of Georgy, the Hunganor I and his corps, received yesterday an been fully confirmed by private letters to-day. Sal w thout details. The following is al. wh file event up to this evening e- atch attivid at Vienna on the 17th, bringing gence c' the surrender of Georgy, with pieces of artillery, to General ass with a conditions, Georgy and his officers a g themse, vea on the mercy of the Emperur. , gs es is the north act from Arad. Georgy patri ere tv a murch of 150 German miles, is a good foor weeks, under the greates as and fatigues, and pressed continually Want he preciae position was be eutre dered ie .ct known, hut it is fan pose that it ust I we been a deaperate one. or Vienna 127 is stat . that he had some days "C' of, l'akiewitch, with a view g : s surrender, but the answer was, ged to appress the insurrection. gout 10 conditions. Georgy was thereed t General Haynau, who accepted e & r P 'er, reserving all conditions to the will

or restends concentrating all his to

Bastles, Aug. 21.—The intelligence from Hun. ued to excite the greatest interest ia all Fig. the tenor of letters from Vienna i eat .at the surrender was not so and en ! a on the part of the Hungarlan comseuces y supposed. There had been s .s regutations, but they were kept perfectly inseuth bad made over his powers to Se ". . who used them to put an end to a conflict had I come time despaired.

"According to some journals, be serves vered with the dictatorship, but whell or by h a uth or the Diet is not stated, and was a star and a star having sent orders to t also to the commanders of the fortres a... occ bied vithe insurgent. It is added a. a cor me to a letter from Sentin, Dembinrdi-2 to another version, Georgey, seeing that a - El 'es d' ce would be vain, auminoneil of Con land selide Magyar trooper and

I e 6 rman Relorm sava the force of George weahe sattendered was only 27,000 men, with a gine. The Au tuan Lloyd's states that it was an assemb y at Neurad, on the 11th, that lienron hossuth's proposition, was proclaimed cator, and ther long deliberation resolved to All the Austrian journals consider the war in Hungary as definitively at an eud, as they do of doubt that all the other corps d'armee will au der, and that it there should be any builds sans they wal soon be put down. The lute rdance of Brussels mentions a report that the ruspe or ! Russis has put a price on he south

at the price he rg 60, this roubles. The be man papers contain the fullest inforas. a conterning Georgey's surrander. It spat from drese papers that the power of M. Komhas been overthrown by an intrigue of the oth-

Or correspondent informs us that M. Kozanti-" "sta" whe " I s government at Orshova. From which has reached us, it appears that " gl. indeed a large part, of General mendered, nor is there any reae et a. the other Hungarian corps will the to the terms, or rather to Letter, whe h General Georgy has made for bin f. lowers. Nevertheless, to all the leastender of so large a part of the m at eventually prove a death an young was, on the 1st inst., defeat sieted from their attrmpted arrest. he ach and Reussmarkt.

tinan papere, too, confirm the late news capation (Gosswardeinby Paskiewitch, tud e lein avar by Havnau.

VIANNA, Aug. 17. Havna 's belletin of the 10th, from Temesvar, at day been published. It atales that after the Szoteg t'e puranit was continued. The attempted to make a ataud at O'Beswere speedi'y routed by the third army in the cavalry division, under Wallmoden. "A' many deserters, principally Imperial troops ha been forced to serve in the ranks of the above 3,till) men. Lieut. Field-Marehal haton. i k sent a sying corps to Mezohegyes, which presention of the Imperial establishment, med that the defeated Magyars had been reinand y Vetter's army in the neighborhood of ops and 100 cannons, they intended to affray. a decisive battle, he advanced on the 9th with anjutine, with the reserve artillery, also went words his-Becakerek from Lovrin, by way of let. The reserve division marched from Peazak haer to Hodony and Karsny, in order to take the enemy on the right flank. As General ayia, was aware that the siege of Tomesvar ad been ra. ed, side columna were aent from the ecsaa and Foulsk, while the main body of the as a right. e corps took the direction from the Raca to sal ar Vings, in order to cut off the ene-

my eletreat from l'emegvar to Arad, and to cap-

cha carnon. (This faried, as Bem retrealed

Weo tre tand division, l'aniutine's Bussiane, the cavalty division from Kis-Becakerek, came per. He eays: with the enemy, a battle commenced, which duil toward evening, although from what am from private sources the Magyars fought very edy, depending entirely upon their artillery, and eating whenever the Imperialiets attempted to ome to close quarters with them, which explains a passage in the bulletin-"that the infantry did and come into action at all." As at dusk the Agetrian commander had vatisfied himself that the enemy was in full retreat, he determined to and a few tattalions for the fortreas. The enthusiam with which he was received by the inhabienemy considerable damage. General Haynan apeaks in the highest terms of the gailantry and Englieh miles without refreshment, fought un nightfall with the greatest courage. The reserve division reached the Temesvar-Arad highload in time, not only to capture four 24-poundere, beterai ammunition cars, and innumerable bagfige wagons, but to cause unspeakable confusion the enemy's ranks. Lieutenant-Field-Marshall calick's division took 300 prisoners, and got poa sension of a large magazine full of regimentals. The Commander-in-Chief has left the first dileion to invest Arad, and concentrated his army at Temesvar, with one advanced guard at Remste. and another close to the river Temes. The Maggara, completely routed, fled in the wildest disor der towards Lugos, galloping away with their bag-sage wagons, all mixed up together in hopeles-contanton. The enemy's infantry is almost com-pictely dispersed. Dembinaky, Guyon, Kmeti, Vescoi, and Bem, who had arrived at noon on the th, were in the gun factory near Temesvar (which the inaggents themseives destroyed) as late as 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day, but the caralry was too exhausted to attempt any pursuit. Great heaps of weapons covered the field of bat

tle, and whole troops of deserters and prisoners were continually brought in. Of the latter Hay-nan took 6,000 from the 9th to the 10th. The city of Temesvar is a complete rain, and the Commanmerce, of der-in-Chief cannot sufficiently praise the enduring courage of the garrison and its commander, Rukowina. 2,400 men died of typhus during the siege, 300 were killed by the enemy a projectiles, 1,400 are in the hospital, and 600 who are also lit render of Georgey and reciamation was posted have been obliged to remain in their quarters as there is no room for them chewhere. The fortifications are almost uninjured, excepting three faces of bastious, which are much damaged. The vant of horned cattle was so great that the people had been eating horsefiesh icr 18 days.

(| | |) | . . .

Insurgents have withdrawn, partly towards Segered, and partly to Comurn. The Minister of War, Count Gyulai, conducted the operation in person. Ministera, at Otshova.

VIENNA, Aug. 18 .- It is currently reported that Comorn is given up to the Austrians. Georges sent orders to Comorn and Peterwardein to earren der. Kossuth's wife and family, it is said, have alien into the hands of the Imperial troops.

At Hermannstandt a skirmish took place on the

7th inst., in which 300 Russians fell, but General Luders arrived and Bem was then totally defrated; the latter 600 killed and 14 pieces of artillery. From the Vienna and German papers it supeacs that the Austrian capital is in a state of great excitement at the almost unexpected run of good fortune which has falten to the share of the luperial arms, and that a variety of rumors are

regular campaign in Transylvaria is all but ended. B in states that at the buttle of St. thourgey, "the behaviour of the troops did not answer to pectations," and that he was "extremely dissatis fird with the conduct of the turt." And in another part of the proclimation it is stated that the confused shouting during the battle drowned the word of command, and that shouting on service or of the night he was 36 werste should benceforth be visited with capital punishbals . He is on his way to Grosswalest; beaides that detacl ments which left the field pattle should be subjected to decimation.

Where the fugitive inhabitants of the Batsh are

to find shelter, on their return to their province, lleaven knows. We are informed that many of Farties of the overland invitations. he towns which are marked on the map have ceused to exist. Therexionel, Zambot, and Haja, ow mere names; and yet Theresiopel had before invasion of Baron Jellachich, un less than 30,000 inhabitants, while Zambor and Haja het 000 and 12,000 inhabitants.

elt behind in their place, Gene Grabbe's troops have plundered the town and burned it to the From the Banat we have none but authentica-

news, according to which the Hungariane have better from Sacramento city, dated July 24, con-Panczova and the German Hanat for Versees tains the following intelligence: s also stated that General Magerhofer hus occudisperse any disorganised bands of Hungariens that one five or aix thousand wagons on the way and n glit attempt to cross the faintler. This last not far behind. pirce of intelligence acquires a particular signifi- GOLD ON TRANSTY RIVER .- A party of young men cases from the well-known drasification of the have returned from an exploring tour through the fortress.

| From the London Stundard of Aug. 14 | with Hungary at an end; for they contend that ater intelligence from the American River gold cavalry were repulsed with loss. Next day our wi other the aubinlasion of the insurgents be gen- washings, from Yuba, and from Feather rivers. - first echelons arrived after a forced march of eight cultural merting, at Syracuse, will suffer a disap-n of Geo Georgey, and the cor. command, it can be of little moment, aince the the Rlo Americano have become nearly exhaustfact of the Dictator's currender is undeniable, and ed; but new discoveries every de this must have such a moral effect upon the whole army as to reader all further attempts to oppose many instances p oved flatteringly successini. the Russo-Austrian troops worse than useless.

LATER FROM MEXICO. - The New Orleans papers the 8th publish items of Mexican news teceived by the Heroine, but we find little of interest in having taken in one week upward of \$6,1(1) wa his aims with 21,000 men. Ac- them. We select the following paragraphs:

The Trait d'Union atsten that Great Britala had thered to mediate between the races of Yucatau, who are now waging a war of extermination against each other, and that the embiect had been discusred in aeveral secret asssions of Congress, but the deliberations had not transpired. That journal adds that the origin of this apparently friendly offer on the part of England, is in her hastlity to the spread of the Augio-American race on this contient, and her decire to augment her possessions in the vicinity of Ilonduras,

The same journal relates that an emeute recent occurred in Mazatlan. An American is stated to have thrown the entire population into trepida tion by rushing through the etreets with a loader revolver in his hand. Efforts were made to arrest him, but they did not succeed. A soldier leveled his gua at him, when the American leid him dead of his feet, by a aliot from his pistol. The whole Mexican population then arose with trues of death in the Yankees! The Americana, who are quite numerous at Mazatlan, armed themselves to assist their countrymen. After much didiculty, howevor, thu authorities succeeded in ralming the tureut and restoring order.

The Globo ie very much alarmed leat the men Round Island should be destined to land at Immpico, to aid in the establishment of the Stetra Midre republic. It counds the alarm to the Govermnent (if reports be true, that 477 men on Round ing countries: Cuba, the Sierra Madie, Yncatan, Nicaragua and Venezuela.)

The Siglo atates that some time ago the authori the Hi garan rising. Already does the ties of the lown of Paso, In the State of Chihua-Grues's corps make itself felt, for we hus, attempted to arrest three Americans, who -c. ig: cr -ard we have now no reason to twice drink, when their companions, amonuting that live is sgain in the hands of the to over five hundred men, arose en masse and It is also stated that the Hungarian threatened to take the towic. This authorities de. Assembly and attempting to establish and put into

FROM CHINA-Another Hifficulty with the English.-The China Mail, which has been received at New York to the 23d of June, has a great deal to say concering the forcible reacue of Mr. Summera from a prison at Mscao, by Capt. Keppel, of appoint a day when the question should be taken H. B. M. ship Meander. The offence of Mr. Summers was that, being a speciator at the pas- Monday, the 9th instant, was the day fixed upon, A techtefier and Matienfield, but in vain, large of a sacardotal procession with the Hoat, he and the election held on that day showed the joint persisted in wearing his hat, though requested by lowing result : adatum was completely dispersed, and a sage) to take it off; whereupon lic was arrested and taken to the guard house. It must be borne in mind that to uncover this head in presence of Majurity. mr, came over to the Imperialists. The num- the Host is required from all in Catholic countries, plisoners and deaerters amounted, on the and that Mr. Summers was the only one with his

From the guard house, it acems, he was trans ferred to the prison, and the matter was referred with a stud of 3.00 horaes, which is established to the criminal judge. Capt. Keppel demanded there. As the Commander-in-Chief had been in this, sent an armed furce from his ship, by whom the prison was forced and Mr. Summers taken var, where, confident in the vast number away. A Portuguese soldier was killed in the

The Mall blames the Governor for not releasing Ra-Br kakerek. The Russian division under guard house, but blames Capt. Keppel more severely for his unlawful action in the matter, cape- time, but seems to require an earnest expression cially as it was taken in the known abecnee of the of the feelings from all those citizens of the Uni Plymouth to acc the regitta. On the whole this is likely to prove a seriou

business for Captain Keppel, especially as the Governor had offered to release Mr. Summera as a net deviai u along the two banks of the Maros to favor to Captain K., who insisted on demanding it

> Auother Abduction ease it is said is now occupying the attention of the Secretary of State, the particulars of which have been furnished by an annoymous correspondent to a Baltimore pa perilled his life many times in this country, fight-

"In the year 1832, the friendly tid of the Goverument of the United Statea was asked by the King of Holland, through the Minister, resident at Washington, to facilitate the recovery of the jewels belonging to the Princess of Orange, which had been stolen, and were supposed to have been conveyed to the United States. These jewels were valued at a million of dollare. The Prince of Orange was accused by the public voice as being the thref who had robbed the Princess of her jew reach Temesvar the same evening, and accordingret off in person at the head of four squadrons er, the Emperor of Russia, and the object of the rezing the thief was to exculpate his son, the Prince; and it was this that induced the days from Callao-13 passengers and \$615,000 in table of the town was tremendona. During the battle the garrison also made a sally, and did the enemy considerable damage. General Haynan appeals in the highest damage. General Haynan appeals in the highest damage. General Haynan and of his Minister here were very tiberal. Mr. S., a lawyer of New York, who had been premised American barque Anshuac, from New York-coa sell devotion of his troops, who, after a march of \$20,000 reward, succeeded in arreating the thiel and priviaions for American steamera, and Illpasand recovering the jewela; but no sconer were they sengers for California. recovered than these promines were brukes, and ha was told by the Minister of the King of Holland that \$10,000 out of the \$10,000 offered to him had been paid to certain persons for having forcibly abducted the thief from New York, and delivered

him in Holland." It is asserted that this affair has been heretofore represented to our Minister at the Hague, but that ber of letters opened, and rifled of their contents. he strangely neglected or refused to present it to the King, lost it might render him unpopular at the Conrt. Thus the matter rested until recently, deposited in a piace of safety. when it was presented to the consideration of the present Secretary of State, who, it is said, la investigating the subject, with a view to take action

THE CROPA.—The crops of this county, both cotton and corn, promise a pretty fuir yield. The corn crop particularly is very good.

Holly Springs (Mess.) Gazette.

Lutest from California DETAILS OF THE EMPIRE'S NEWS.

papers of the 13th: The Empire City left Chagres on the 1st of Sep. tember and Jamaica the 5th.
Thu following in a memorandum of the specie brought by the Empire City. Among the passengers in the Empire City are

constitutions much impared
The Alta California of August 2, "for the aleamer," is mainly filled with an account of an atthe Imperialists are again in Raub, and that the San Francisco, with the consequent proceedings times: of the citizens. The attack appears to have been suppovoked and very savage; and the assailants vere a large number of furbulent and lawiess fel-P. S. I have just learned from good authority, ibws, who had organized themselves for mischief that Rosauth has established himself, with his under the name, first of "Hounds" and then of "Reguistors."

A meeting of cit'zena was called in the after moon and attended by about 230, who formed themselves into a police and proceeded to arrest the Regulators. Seventeen were in custody by sun down, who were placed on board the U. S. ship Warren for safe keeping. The leader of the gang was smoog them, named Roberts.

On Tuesday, July 17, a grand jury was organized tor the occasion, and soon brought in an indictconspiracy, riot, tubbery and assault with intent | guard during their retreat.

The trial is reported at length, occuriving many calumns, in which are given the testimony, the

From a proclamation of General Bem, deted from Schassburg of the 25th nlt., it appears that the regular company in Total Little and General Beth, and General Batch other. and Cyrus Leatherby were acquitted.

From the Mines. The accounts from the various scenes of opereontinued to increase, and new digginga were nath itly entered upon as the old gave out. Quiet ni good freling prevailed, though there was some Il-will against loreigners, especially South Amer-

icane, many of whom were leaving. There are also accounts of General Hassfort's was but little sickness. Provisions are abundant. ictory at Reussmark, which occurred previous to Business was being and the prices of merchandise get etally were reasonable. In the month of July arrived at San Francisco

Parties of the overland innuigrants were con ing in at Sacramento and other Northern outposts | From the Alta Californite, Aug. 2 | THE EMIGRATION. - There have arrived by sea | ward Pesth.

is port, an appears by the records in the office of Edward A. King, Harbor Master, during the PIONEER COMPANIES ARRIVED .- The advanca companies of the Ronky Monniain Emigration are army arrived before Comorn. It was attacked by members of the first party are in this place. A Panintina aaved the lat corps, and compelled the

Emigrants from Missouri, over the mountains d Paucovia, that part of General Nugent's di- are now arriving daily. The first party of packete tal of Hungary. iou has crossed the Danube at Baja, and that has been here tive or six days, and reports four he Landstrum of Lower Styria has been raised to wegons in Fleasant Valley, about 100 miles above,

Styrian population, from the weekly-garrisoned region intersented by the coast range of mountains, state of that province, and from the informatron and report having discovered gold un a river empwhich our correspondent gave una few days ago of tying into Triuidail Bay, about 500 miles North of Waitzen. Unr light cavalry, according to orders riot in Styria. It is therefore nossible that the Sin Francisco, and near the boundary line of the had turned back. In the evening the rebels occu-Austrian authorities have translated the riots in territory. But very little is known respecting this pied a strong position before the town. A large following letter of suplogy to John A. King, M. S.yrin into a rising of the Landstrum in that prov- portion of Catifornia, although there exists much reason to believe it equally rich in minerals and precious metals.

floods have abated, the reacarchea have in Fork of the American river. At a place known

as Smith's Bar, digging har been attended with great good lottune. There is a atory of a Baltimorran, who tut recently arrived in the country gold from one apot, and this unalded, and with common misseg implements. The teport is generaily accredited in the North. On the Yuba river, about 50 miles from its mouth, new washings have been recently discoversuccessful. Un Feather river, a so, discoveries

are uported to have been made. throvisions are plenty in the mines, and our in formul states, without doubt correctly, that goods may be obtained in Steramento city at San Franciaco puces. Ilusiness in the former place is brisk and improvement rapidly going on. Town property, which there mouths ago was sold for four hundred, now rapidly commands from ten to bitteen thousand dullars

From the Alta California, July 26. Lykus l'ince or tionn .-- We were shown las week, at the state of Messre. Cross, Hobson and en., the largest specimen of go'd we have yet seen. It is an irregular shaped liculder composed is in width from 63-t inches to 3 inches. About three-lourths of its tulk is quartz, which we should hink constitutes our quarter of its weight.

The weight of the piece is 14 bs, and 9 1-2 oz. Tion, which, at \$16 the ounce, would give \$2,840 as its intrinsic value, were it all gold. Deducting one one quarter for the stone it contains, and its value in \$2.131). The apecimen has been purchasisland are going to invade and conquer the follow. ed of Don Francisco Leon of Maznitian for \$3,56t and it is supposed to be intended for the caline of Green Victoria.

From the Alta California, July 19. The end of a Revolution.

A lew weeks since we felt called upon to vindi cate in our columns the course taken by the cititens of San Francisco, in creating a Legislative peration a form of government for the general po-We then narrated its risc and ice of this district. rogress; we now have to record its downfall .by the full of the people-those who made it-it has died. The resignations which we published last week, and those which we now give, settle the question beyond doubt.

They resolved, and wisely, in our opinion, hallot as to their further continuance in office.

From the Alta California, July 12. Great Disputch.

A great deal has been said about the difficulties of cischarging cargo at this port. It would seem from the tollowing fact, that the delays are owing to want of energy on the part of persona concern ed, rather than to other causes. For instance Capt. Hail, of the bark Ocean Bird, discharged his whele cargo, (three hundred tone) at De Witt & Harrison's wharf, in the ahort space of five days From the Plarsr Times, July 9. A movement has taken place in the gold region

which from its probable results calls not only for the intervention of the elvil and military authori-Governor, who had gone on board the U. S. chip ted States who have a regard for the honor of their country, and who are resolved to maintain it. We allule to the forcible expulsion of certain foreigners and naturalized citizens of the United States from the placers of the Middle Fork and neighborhood by an armed body of men cailing

hemaeives Americans. Of three individuals thus expelled, whom we have seen, one is an old resident of California and a naturalized citizen of the United States. Another is a native Peruvian and naturalized citizen of the United States, who has, to our knowledge ag under the American flag, and who was severely breaten by the enemy because he refused to bear

sima against na.

We have been inforraed that hostilities have been commenced against those only who speak the Spanish language and who cannot speak English, and not only are the English, French, Dutch, Italirna, Portuguese, &c., reported to have been un-nicleated, but we are informed that they actually composed a part of the expelling force. [From the Panama Star, August 25.]

The steamer California arrived this morning-21 days from San Francisco-61 passengers, and sear ,000 in gohl. Also British steamer Chile-11

Hobbery of the Post Office In Charleston. In a despatch to the Washington Republic, we find the following:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10. Our cily Post Office was forcibly entered last eve-The uniount of money loat has not been ascertain ed, all the most valuable packages having been

It would be a rich thing if the perpetrators of this robbery could be brought before the Spartanaburg, S. C., Judge who recently robbed the mail at that place, for the purpose of getting testimony sgainst Mr. Barret. In one case the robbery was for money, in the other for blood. We should like of all things to hear the Spartanehurg Judge's theree would not do for me, and so I and my partner dissolved partnership. He has gone to digging on wheat is very starce, and prices have further advanced jun 13-th to the jury .- Lou. Cour.

HISTORY OF THE HUNGARIAN WAR. Field Marshal Poskiewitch, the Russian comman- for life. der-in-chief in an official despatch, and there is no conceivable, reason to suppose that it is not exact, because the writer can have no motive to many emigranta who return in had health, with tell any thing but the truth. In the details of the part of the atory only. Europa's news we find nothing he addition to this document which is worth republishing, in the I can infirm you, from an official enurce, that of July, upon the Chilians and other foreigners in on record, as a contribution to the history of the inch, hy an aimed party of Americana, on the 16th present crowded state of our columns. We put it

DEBRECZIN, July 30-Angust 11. into Hungary (on the 5-17 June) of the army un- presented Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, under the name, first of "Hounds" and then of der my command. I now deem it my duty to give yon, directly, a aummary of the facts which have hitherto signalized the campaign.

The defiles of the Carpathians were not actious-

y defended by the Hungarians. They successively abaudoued ail their positious In the mountains, where they had even raised entremember. The 20,000 men under the orders Under these circumstances a claim was set up ment against the prisoners, charging them with has been abla to come up with the enemy's rear

the road of ffurfeldt, Eperies, Kasdrau, tu Misko.

patched the 4th corps of the army to Dabteezin, under the ordere of Gen. Tcheoloeff. He marched on Tokay to cross the Thela. The bridge which subsequently, Poussin presented another note \$3.20 to \$6.25. of the charges, and John Powers, George Chrids ed on Tokay to cross the Thela. The bridge which exists there had been taken down, the intrench-claiming puniahment of Commander Carpenter,

> taken in the rest, the enemy fled. which was occupied without much opposition. tien. Tcheoloeff entered the place on the 6th of July. This expedition produced a great moral effect. Scattery had the news arrived at Peath when an emeute broke out and the Det and the assistance of the Austrian army which was kept

nent of General Tcheoloeff, and proceeded to-Duting this time the rebels had attacked the ural Panintina took part. Soon afterward the Emperor of Austria took Rash, and the Austrian entering the country by the northern route. A few the rebela at Ace. The appearance of General enemy to retreat.

at Presburg by the Comorn, I recalled the detach-

Arrived at Gyongya, I was informed that a party ent by me to clear the road had entered the capi I Immediately sent the regiment of Muscinan

Waitzen, which he occupied without striking a olow. The approach of the Russian army decided the eaemy to leave his position under Comorn, only leaving a gatrison for the defeuce of that

On the 3-15 July the army of Gorgey, 45,000 strong, with 120 pieces of artillery, advanced upon pact of our cavairy, with a brigade of infantry, inder Geacral Rudiger, hastened to attack them. Nearly all the German journals consider the war Phaces Intitutionnes - We have a few days tain his position, but all the attacks of his

The enemy was hemmed in and could not proceed to Peath to take the road of Szolnok. The corps d' Arme united for the night. At the point Nery rich deposits have been found on the North ork of the American river. At a place known of esistance of several hours we conquered, and the casiou so interesting to all who appreciate the rebela were soon in full retreat. The 3d corps purated them for two days and captured some guns. with considerable losses on the opposite sice. The 2d corps had proceeded with the tret of the troops to Waitzen. The enemy, hoping to profit by the serious engagement at that town, haddirected some 15,000 men toward the flank of my army, in order to acize the baggage and provision trains. As soon as I learned this, a brigade of envalry,

supported by one of infantry, set out so inpidly ed, where it is represented the miners are highly that they reached the enemy between Taura and danis, and the claims of business in the Capitol Szombok, attacked him, and carried off some guna, render it a duty for the to relinquish my wienes and forced him to retreat to Szolaok. The end assigned to the first part of the campaign wits completely attained.

The whole of the upper course of the Danuhe became free, the Western part of Hungary was tostored to obedience, and the Austrian acmy was enabled to resume the offensive. My manauvree necessarily tended to the main nance of my communications with Galliera, and to

in the northern part of the country, where the mountains would have offered him a shelter and the means of a long defence. I their fore retraced a part of the road which I had traversed, and Gur- hands were imbrued in the blood of his princely of gold and quarte, and increases 7 inches in length gry was lorded to throw himself behind the Theins, by an average thickness of 2-1-2 inches, and vaimportant point, but notwithstanding their advantages our troops succeeded in establishing three reliels, however, having made a show of remaining at Tokay, I threw a bridge accoss the river at Caeye, which afforded the possibility of manouvring on both banks of the Theias. Gorgey was obliged 'o Cressy and Pointiers." precipitate his retreat by Tokay. To cover him sell, while i proceeded to Uj-Varos, he directed toward Debreezin a corps under Nagysander.

msrchen directly upon him. The enemy had displayed a large force of artiflecy covered by accidents of ground. The fire of our guna immediately reaponded to it. Our infantly having deployed in the centre, supported by its artillery, the rebela soon experienced considerable losses; threatened on the flank by our cavairy they took to flight. The right wing was attacked, however, by our light cavalry, which killed several. Modyor. baggage; our own loss was alight, but Lientenant General Roupisnoff, of the 24 corps, had his leg-

The town of Debreczin was occupied on the 21at July-2d August-and in the very temple where the deposition was proclaimed, a solerun service

invoked the blessing of Heaven on the Emperor and his August heir. The inaurrection is now concentrated in th South of Hungary. The 3d corps which I sen! forward went past

Gross-Wardein and is now at Kotos. The Austrian army, after entering Szegedin, maintained an advantageous contest beyond the heise. It is advancing to the sid of the Ban of Groatia. In the north of Transylvania, General for the mere shell. Grotenjelm, with about 10,000 men under him, has had much aucceas agains' the troops of Bem. General Luders, of the 5th corps, at the end of two brilliant combata, anoceasively took Gronstadi and Hermannstadt, and continues his operations in the cestre of Transylvania. Such is now the state of thiugs in Hungary.

You have observed that the rebels have not dured, on any occasion, to accept a serious com-but with the Imperial army. Attacked by the vanguard, they deployed all their artillery; as soon as their echelons approached each other the enemy abandoned his positions, and retreated or even

The surrender of Georgy is announced in a despatch dated Angust 4-16, so that this brings together, but what one on 'mm had a foot in the the narrative down almost to the close of the war, trough," and shows that the Hungarians sever had a chance.

A Kentuckian's Opinion of California.

We are permitted by a friend to make the folowing extracts from a letter written by a young gentleman of this city, who went to California some mouths since. The letter is dated at "Smith's Bar, North Fork, Wet Diggina," near Sutter'a Fort, and is postmarked San Francisco, August 1.

The writer, it will be seen, does not think that

the golden country is all that it is "cracked up" to

be:- Lou. Cour. You know I started here with the determination to remain some three or five years, but if I can sea for the world what inducements this country has for a white man, it is more than any person ever oan. I believe that I have passed through the beat portion of the country for agricultural purposes, and if it possesses any advantages, I dont and 475 colls at prices raughing from 154 to 16c for Bag-know what they consist in. I would not farm in ring and 74 to 16c for Rope; and a sale of 170 pieces and

this country on any consideration.

The musquitoes are larger and thermometer stands at 1300 in the shade.

. After our arrival at this place we took a walk around to take items about gold digging. We met with but tittle eacouragement, but we were determined to satisfy ourselves. In the first place we bought a gold washer, which are light, and we quote inferior to fair qualities at Sailc. was necessary for our fatnre operations, for which we paid \$75. That was considered very cheap, Yarus to the country in light lots have advanced to 8, although they would not cost more than three or 9 and 10c for the different numbers. We quote sales four dollars in the States. Well, we went to work the next day at daylight, and worked hard all day. At night we concluded we would have our ear Inga weighed, to see how much gold we had maile by the aweat of onr brows. We made \$1.75 apiece. Now deduct \$1.25 for living, and we have left 50 cents! So much for the gold digging of California. Not being antished with our first day's in lots; with retail sales from stores at \$6.25. There are labor, we thought we would give another trial.—
We worked two days more as hard as ever, with
Inferior wheat which will not command our full quota no better saccess. I then concluded that this

his own hook, and I have hired myself out for four At last we have, probably, a veracious though months for \$1000-every thing to be found me. We condense the following from the New York succinct account of what has actually been the early will do well, but where you lind one that has course of the Hungarian campaign. It is given by made money, you will find twenty that are mined

> The Difficulty with the French Misteler-Pull Particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 19. "Independent," the Washington correspondent of the North American, on reliable authority, speaking of the difficulty between the Government and Sir.—You have been informed of thu entrance ing: "In February, Pousain, the French Minister, a claim in behalf of M. Porte, a Frenchman, residing la Mexico. Porte had purchased tobacco, sold by agents of the American Army, knowing it to be private properly and not subjected to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner by Col. Childs, and the purchase

Buchanan went out of office without examining the case. It then cama before the present Admiu had surrendered, but our correspondent protests that this is wholly unfounded, though it appears that Georgey aent instructions to Klapka advising the clarges, and the juty recommended that he be sentenced to exile, "to some port in the United States," never to return on pain of death.

States, "never to return on pain of death." give some little rest to my troops, smong whom of State sustained the verdict of the contrand his own approval. Poussin rejolated, charging Col. Destrous of turning this time to account, I des- withdraw it, and expunged the offensive terms ing or adopting his offensive note was offered. He

menta were defended; our cavalty sent to ment the position not having been able to cross the river on Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockading Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockading account of its steep and marshy banks, 100 Cossacks, led by their inajor, stripped and threw themseives into the river with only their sabres.

Astounded at this resolution, and fearful of being taken in the rest, the enemy fled.

Our truops continued their march to Debreezin. whereupou Carpenter rectored the vessel to the Captum, ahe having laid alongside the "Iris" for thirty hours.

Clifford, the minister to Mexico, approved Carpentera conduct. This subject was autimitted to Mr. Clayton, and referred to Mr. Prestou, who fur-Ministry retired to Szegediu. Having proposed, as nisbed Carpenter's atatements of the facts. Pous-the principal object of my operations, to go to the wrote nn insulting letter to the Secretary, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and hoaocof the American Marine. The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid before the French Government, expecting immedi-The inhabitants of the city of Losorz having ordered some Russian margulers that had been in behind in their place, Gen Gabbe's troops.

Of Edward A. King, Harbor Master, during the austrians on the left bank of the Dambe. The latter sustained at Dered a combat, in which Gen atomement being made, the French Minister of Foreign Affaira attempted to inculpate our goverament and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to he held with l'ousain and his passporta to be placed at his dis-

> The future is abrouded in doubt. De Tocquevilie the Minister of Foreiga Affsira, must resiga, Poussin must be kicked aside, the French Government must apologise, or a rapture must ensue. The Administration will not advance an inch or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good ceason to suppose she does, the responsibility is C. H. BARKLEY, Lexingles, Kentucky. ceason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of so diplomatic cobbling; it is a question of honor in which the U. S. cannot ahandon its high position.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Fair. - The l'resident sent the C., the President of the Agricultural State Fair. NIAUARA FALLS, Sept. 5, 1849. My dear Sir-I hope that no one in attendance

pointment proportioned to that which I experience in being compelled to relinquish the idea of being In addition to the pleasure of meeting so vas

true sources of national prospecity and greatness. I have been anticipating gratification and iastruction from this highly favorable opportunity of looking upon the products, implements, and improvenienta of a pursuit in which I have ever taken a deep personal interest. To attend this Agricultural Fair, was the promi nent object of my vieit to your state, and until the last moment I have encouraged the idea that I shall do so; but the advice of my medical atten-

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

upon the subject.

The Limerick Examiner contains an address from the Roman Catholic priests and people of tha barouy of Upper Connelloe: "We resolce." prevent the army of Gorgey from establishing itsell they say to the Queen, "that the royal blood in thy veins is not pulluted by descent from the monster Henry, from the boy-king, whose feebla uncles, or from the foul murderass of thy last forced. The rebels sought in vain to defend that Catholic aucestress. Wa rejoice still mora that the pure flow of thy royal descent is not derived hridges, and next day two corps d'armee found intensalves in the village of Tisra Furret. The lator of the Treaty of Linerick. We half thea as the royal daughter of Alfred, of the saluted Margaret of Scotland, and of the conquaror of

At a recent bull-fight in Madrid, where the Queen assisted, the audience were so enraged at the cowardly conduct of a lion and a tiger is the ring, whom the bull easily vanquished, that they broke the chairs and benches!

The name of Kossuth, pronounced properly, is Kogh-shoot. Magyar is prononneed

Victor Ilugo is President of the Peace Congress, sitting In l'aris, and Eithu Burritt is one

of the Vice Presideats. An iron cottags weighing 1500 lba., 164 by 18 feet in size, in two compartments-a kitchen and aitting-room, with five plate glass windows, two beds, one table, one cheat of drawera, two chairs, a fountalu wash-stand, and complete apparatus for cooking, can be bought in Liverpool for \$150. Here we have to pay \$200

A French physician, Le Couppay, says he can care consumption in the first stages, by administering the common mercurial ointment in the form uf plils, the dose being from 40 to 50 centigrarumes daily, half in the morning and

A countryman was shown Gaissborough's celebrated pictara of the pigs. "To be sure." said he, other be deadly like pigs, but there is one fault; no body ever saw three pigs feeding hand.

LARGE assortment of FLOORING, SHELVING, WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly on hand.

Large deposits of zinc ore have been found in the neighborhood of Little Rock.

Saptambar 18, 1849, John Mouron, Isfant son of Abraham G. and Rabecca H. Munn, aged 2 years, 4 months, 21 days. Beautiful was the opening of the bud on Earth: far more beantiful will be the blooming

of the flower in Heaves.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-Sales of these stanles con ging and 74 to Be for Rope; and a sale of 170 piecas and 107 coils at 15c and 74c, 4 months, interest and exchange addad. The receipts this week amount to 304 pieces and baen in. The weather is so hot that a man cannot 450 colls. The shipments were 752 pieces and 682 colls. work more than four or five hours per day. The The atocks now on hand amount to 10,643 pieces and 10,262 eoils.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-A fair demand for Cotton, with a sale early in the week of a common and mised lot, consisting of 69 bales, at 9c. The stocks of Batting at 10c.

COAL AND WOOD-The retail sales of Pittsburgi Coal have advanced to 16a16c-stocks light. Sales of several lots of Flour in the market manufactured from tions. The racelpts this week are 1,067 bbis. Good

this week, and we quota sales at 30000. Oats we quote at 18a20c in bulk; sales in sacks at 20a25c. Smail sales nid Corn from stores at 35e; retail sales at 37jasdc .-Sales of Barley at 50c, with a good demand and little

eoming les G lOCERIMS-The glocery market continues firm, but sales this week have been limited, with no material receipts. Rio Coffee-Ligit sales at Si. cents with retail sales at Sjasje. Light sales of Laguira at Se, and Java at toal 3c. Sugar is quite firm, with a sale of 45 hlids at 6fc, and 35 hhids at 6e; and light sites ut good and choice at 53a6c; retail sales by the bbl at 6a64c. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugarsat 7 at 1c for the ifferent numbers and qualities. Havens Sugar, in boxes, wa quota at 6 to 9je, as per quality. Plantation Molas sea is in fair request, with light sales at 22-25c. Sugarhuuse Molasses wa quote at Maille as per quality, &c. Cheese in fair demand, with a good stock. Sales of W. R. at 7a7ic. Receipts this week 1,192 boxes. Rice is in air demand for retail sales; the stock of good qualities is reduced, and prices have advanced to Sabje. Receipts 32 tierces.

REMP-We hear at no sales, but hulders general's are asking \$130 per ton for a good article. The receipts this week none.

of Wysocki and Perczel have retired with precipitation. There has been absolutely nothing more than a few brilliant akirmishes, when our cavalry has been abia to come up with the enemy a rear guard during their refreat.

I thus rapidly followed, without any hindrance.

Useder these circumstances, a claim was set up by the Fiench Minister for damages, being the difference between the price at which Porte had and sold. A court of inquiry was held and decided unanimously against the claim, and this decinion was approved by Gea. Scott.

I thus rapidly followed, without any hindrance. PROVISIONS AND LAND-The receipts are light, cured 94sioc. Sales of clear sides at ilfade; sales of shoulders at 42a5c. Sales of Bacon from wagons at 12c for shouldars, 6jac6f for clear sides, and 6ja7jc for hams. Lard we quote at 6ja7c, from stores.

at Todd's warehouse have amounted to 98 hhds at tre followlog prices: Firsts \$1 85, \$5, \$6 25, \$6 50, \$5 75, \$6, \$6 06, \$6 15, \$6 10, \$6 60, \$6 66, \$6 60, \$6 60, warehouse amounted to 20 hhds at prices ranging from alone sustained. The unfortunite victure of hereditary

WillSKY-This article has declined a shade. Sa'e early in the week at 214c; prices have since declined. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsont to 20% and 214c. Sales of rectified from stores at Thefic. to himself and his attendants, has been made whole.-Receipts this week 371 bbis. We hear of nates of Peach Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessty to Brandy from stores at 90ca\$1. Holders of old teach | years under cutaneous and glaudular disorders, chrone are demanding \$12\$1 25 per gallon. Common Braudy 25c per gallon. French Braudy \$1 25c \$3 per gallon.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER M. McKin, Esq., N. Fifth at., Philadelphia

C. H. Dazw, Richmond, Va. REV. J. DICKEY, Helipia, Illa. M. Rvan, Maysville, Kv. Rev. Wm. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fifth at., Philadelphia. JOREPH FIRHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayetta, Ia. J. Baldwin, Bathany, Va.

GRO. SCARSOROUGH, Owanaboro, Ky. C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandalgua, N. Y. Brown & Williamson, Commercial Buildings Superior at., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchanga st., Buffaio, N. Y H. BARCLAY, Russeliville, Ky.

Rev. Hoorga Carwa, Chicago Iil. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

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Louisville, Kentucky. Instruction in singlog and on the Plane M. DAMEABLA MOWICZ begs to announce to the ladles of Louisville and vicinity that she has come to reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote her lessure hours to the instruction of a few ladie a Singing and on the Plane Porte. Purther particulars can assertained correctly andy at.

at her house, on Walnut street, fifth house hast of the TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSETY.

Tills 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in No-vamber next under the direction of the following Faculty, via: Benj. W. Budley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Robert Peter, M. U., Professor of Chemistry and Phairmacy. James M. Huah, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur-Sam'l. Annao, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac-Ethelbert L. Dulley, M. D., Professor of General and

Pathological Anatomy and Physiology. Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Maleria Medica and Therapeutics. Wm. M. Boling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Discases of Women and Children. H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatoniv The cost of a full course is \$106, lovariably in advance.
The Matriculation and Library ticket is \$5. The Dissecting ticket \$10. The Graduatiun Fee is \$25. Board-

ing and lodging from \$2 00 to \$3 00 parweet.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean of the Eacuity. Lexington, Ky., July 21, 1849. DIANO-PORTES. - We have just received an i ies of Piano-Portes, new and beautiful patterns

which in addition to our former atock, reoders our as sortment one of the most complete and varied ever fered to the Western public. We have now in store-1 magnificent carved rosewood 7 octave Plano-Fortr t plain 2 extra finished t very superior plata square tablet round cornered Gothic tablet rosewood 6 octave Plano Forte, wi noulded logs; blet rusewood soctave Piano-Furtes, with.

moulded legs: 4 plain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Fortes, with moulded legs; t facly finished mahogany 6 octavs Piano-Forte t plain square do 6 do do. These Piano-Fortes are sold at New York manufactu rara' prices and are warranted

(CF Always on hand (wholesale and retail) Musical Instruments of all kluds, Music Books, and the largest assortment of sheet Music to be found in the West. PRTERS, WESB & CO., Music and Book Dealers, Next to Bank of Louisville. CHAUNCEY CARPENTER

PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL. STEARNS & CO. sawed and dressed to order. Covinsion, Ky. June 23-tf

NOTICE TO TAILORS NOTITE TO THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE SUBSTITUTE OF Glazed Walding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothlers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it is sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothers, &c., romptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS.

Cincinnati, Jacoury 20, 1849 .- U. NEW STRAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH SING. LOUISVILLE, RV.

WR are prepared to manufacture every thing in ou line, on terms as favorable as any other establish ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solle WANTED .- Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH.

NEEDHAM'S MARBLE YARD.

MAIN STREET NEAR RINTH.

I KEEP on hand for sale, at the lowest cash rates every description of Marble work. I will supply the trada with Vermont Marble at 75 cents per foot. Marble Mantles from \$25 to \$100. Italian furniture at \$1 124. Also tha following articles wholesale and retain Calcined Plaster of Paris, ground do, for manuring purposess White Sand, Marble Dust for Sodn Water, Fire Brick and Clay, Hydraulic Cemeet and common Lime. Per sons wanting any of the above articles, either for eith consumption or country custom, can be supplied. Ordera from the country respectfully solicited.

RDGAR NEEDILAM.

N.B. A large lot of Italian Marble Slabs just received N .B. A large lot of Italian Marble Slabs just received my19 134w

WOODKUTT & McERIDE. PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in HARDWARE AND OUTLAND Sign of the Big Plane, 63, Third Street, near Main utaville, Kv.

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IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES AHISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR

HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ: Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumation, Obstrnate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Fuce, Blutches, Biles, Chronic Sor, Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, En-largement and Pain of the Bones and Joints Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciulicar or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from him dictious use of Mercury, Actities or Drepsy, Ls posure or imprudence in life; also, Caroni. Constitutional Disorders, &c.

Titis Medichie has acquired a very extended and cotabushed reputation wherever if has been used, base entirely on its own orents, which its superior efficacy ha disease, with swollen glands, contracted alnews, an' bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor . illenuistism, and mony other complaints apringing from a derangement of the sec clive organs and the circulaion, have been raised as it were from the rack of discase, and now, with regenerate Journstitutions, gladly tes illy to the etheacy of this mestimable preparation. The dimony of these who have been curred by da use, with then residences, has been jublished trom time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming estimony could be brought forward, proving most cou dusively its inestimable value. The afficted, and thosa who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a rial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves tha cuefits which it alone can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader is called to the following stonishing cure, effecte b the use of Sanda' Sarmipa

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the Complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, this the disease had catern away the cartilage of her no c, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had his ally commenced its rayages in the roof of her month. ravages in the roof of her mouth.

trough in the roof of her mouth. In this dreafful attraction, with the prospect of death large her is the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, and the hands' Sarsapartica, in Newbern, N. C., by the agent for Sands' Sarsapatina, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that uf my neighbors, in whom herease was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restar. ed to reflect health, and that in the space of these weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time and ommenced takingit. In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here unto affixed any name, this 18th day of Sept., 1847. JOSEPH MCCOFFER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craveo Co., N. r.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 1914; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continue good, July, 18:8 Nan Yoax, July 25, 1944.

Mesers. Sanda .- Gentlemen-levosider it but an act d justice to voo to state the fo 'owingfacts to ref to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an ob. TER on my breast. "he by a regular an ! akilful I was attended etg. tecchysician, assisted by the a vice and counsel of one o our most able and experience surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. Address methods offreating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burne! with the cause of three times a day, and her say it was duly sythaps with a weak solution of nitric held over an number of the sold in. The ductor probed the ulcer and examined the born, and said the disease was advancing rapully to the lungs, and it did not get speedy redef by medicing or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the once examined but hother no relief from what had been done and feeting I was revised. what had been done, and feeting I was rapidly getting worse, I almost de paned of recovery, and considered nivease nearly houcless.

Seeing various testimoniais and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases summar to my own. I concluded to try a few buttles, several of which w used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my lisease, produced novery decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for may case, I persevere noted the disease was entirely cured. en months succe the ture was a tapeted; there is not the stightest appearance of a retorn. Accepted pronounce myself tree, and the cure entirely affected by Sanda' Sandahlilla, and took no outer meanine of any aimd during the time I mas using it, nor have I maken any aime. Please excuse this long deterred as knowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarnaparilla circed me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, has mathematical could be could and if see I maked I under lastice.

when nothing else could; and it cel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite lad es affected as I have been, to Carl upon me, and I wal satisfy them full uth asstated above, and many other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Su. evanst. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

This exectiont compound, which is creating such a unit versal interest throughout the country, has made its way surcessfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—it we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but full un recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our posse sion, we are gove well convinced that, without a 7 exception, it is the SAto the public, for the entrol ad "hound diseases, the mation and scrotula, and all imputities of the blood, together with many other companies.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'now. rums and nostrum venders, that we hardly dare recom wend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, less we jeopacitise our repulation for increduity and entities.

but in this instance we here ale not to hazard there SORE THROAT.

e following is an catract from a letter received from Mrs. B. wan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrolulo us Unicers, Dyapepsia, &c., and recently an af

ter, ion or the throat and chest:-BALLEVSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1844. Jesary. A. B. & D. Sands:—Sciore I commenced a signour Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely alcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were liequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and heades, the inflammation from my three; extended to my head, so that my heaving was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsayarlilan about time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three mont the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use

your Sarsapartila. LOUISA R. BEVAN Your friend. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

SCARLET FEVER DISABMED OF ITS TERROES This dangerous and alarming affection, which has awapt from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length mit its bane and artifote, and its evit influence of this preparation. A differ transichted of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scallet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two mehes in diante-ter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged as almost incredible quantity of most of fensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was dis-charged from the ears, of a very offensive character.— Almost despatring of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS SARSAFARILLA, which effected a complete core, the child having taken only one bother. For the benefit of those infering from the baneful effects of this horible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement of the correctness of this bother experience in Events and the correctness of the correctness of the correctness. statement, it they call at his residence in Explor street. near Fawn street .- Baltimore San. The following tratimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn;

Mesers. Sanus: Gentlemen-From what I have superienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficiely are fully sustained by EXPREIENCE, and although its reputa-tion and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are affected by ducase to become acquainted with the EFFI-CACY and FOWER of your valuable medicine.

Woauan, Mass., March 20th, 1846.

1 am, gentiemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, braggists and Chemists, 100 Fution at., sormer of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Witherd Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Maysville; E. B. Hinaiam, Cincinnati; D. Creighead, Indianapolia, i.a.; and by drugoste, generally throughout the United States and the Canadsa. Frice & t per Bottle; six Bortles for \$5.

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Her long and tedtous atlings ended, Heaven's daughter, Poesy, expired. The hunger pangs her cons which rended

No doubt her death to work conspired. Now some her frame would grandly bury In eliver coffin tipped with gold; But in creation's cemetery No grain of ore can eye behold.

Some send for wine too high and lowly, To goard her body from decay; But, as by magic's art unholy,
All who harh dried or shrunk away.

Some seek for blossom-wreaths of sorrow;

In vain: for winter round doth reign; And never shall a spring-fide morrow A single flow'ret wake again. Fall many a youthful pair assembles To geze upon the train of woe; But ago's frost within them trembles:

They reach the spot with locks of snow. As sloks the bier to earth's deep bosom, Dark night descends for aye to pine: Upon a land without a blossom The sun no longer delgns to shine.

A minstrel speaks the grave oration, His tones are deep, his words are few, "Henceforth be death your expectation, And joy forever bid adieu!"

The funeral banquet now commences, The forch-lights pately, feebly gleam; A nu nbuess steals both souls and senses, And feast and feasters are a dream.

They sit, and gaze towards daylight's portals No smiles are born, no tears are shed; Se-k ye your grave-clothes, spectral mortals, For though yo know't not, ye are dead!

Charles Dickens.

This popular author was born in Febru ary 1812, at Rochester, and passed his early years beneath the shadow of that fine old well-preserved, ruin, the castle, wandering on the banks of the Medway, or li-tening (we strongly suspert outside,) to the channting of the cathedral service.

His father, who was a elerk in the Chat ham dockyard, retiring on a pension some years after, came to London, where his ce'ebrated son finished the little e lucation he ever received; he was then noticled to solicitor in Bedford Row, where he formed the acquaintance of a reporter engaged in the "Morning Chronicle." He soon grew disgusted with the drudgery of the desk's "dead wood," and exchanged it for the more exciting life of the public press. He, therefore, b came one of the staff of the leading

liberal journals, the paper al eady named Here, his sagacity, quickness, and above all, skill in seizing on the prominent features of a subject, made him one of their most useful attaches, and he was general. de patched to attend the most important political meetings.

In the "Chronicle" appeared those clever tus, whom he called Moses, which, corruptdivided among twenty numbers, published at stated intervals; this unfortunate dillu. tion of an originally strong article is avoid ed in his first production, and the "sketch-

life of the lower classes of England.

His next work was a smart brochure, en work, which is not generally known, had prefixed to it an ironical dedication to the his little ones hailing him as he comes up the favor, and renders him the obliged intense when he heard that the great trage the street, within sight of his own door, is party. one of those graphic touches of low life. The passage in the Chimes, in which the favorite characters. It seemed to be an which places Mr. Diekens far above com- indignant author ridicules and denounces honor to hear him talk. He resolved, therepetition in that inferior class of writing. the blasphemous folly of putting human fore, to show him every attention. We have a great objection to this eternal madness down, is powerfully written, and n On Mr. Macready's first visit he was al painting with mud, instead of colors; intro- good specimen of Mr. Dickens' best style. most driven to despair by the reserved manduced into a story as a part of the whole, Nu man can write simpler and stronger ners of the actor, who seemed a frozen man it is an agreeable change and gives greater English than the celebrated Box, and this with the powers of locomotion. He, not effect to the pathetic and loftier portions, as renders us the more annoyed at those man- withstanding, paid unremitting attention to the scenes where Dogberry and Verges fig. itold vulgarities and slipshod errors of the hero of his worship: looked to the fire ure in Shakespear's drama of "much ado style, which unhappily have of late years in his dressing-room, placed lofty wax taabout nothing," but when this is the entire so disfigured his productions. staple, the work becomes degraded to a far While we are on this point we may as vices expressed his deference. After n week's

The writing of "Pickwick" was one of those accidents which now and then hap Solomon Gills; with his sextant in his unpen in a 'diterary life:" it is, however, tiring hand, with his one foot advanced, an absurdity to believe that had not this and his coat tails flying back, may be seen his genius would have created the circum- chant who sat for the portrait of Dombey. look well; you want a change of air! I majority of the human race. stance had it not been offered to him without the trouble of waiting. It is, however, ness was readily recognised by this wealthy on Saturday and stay till Monday." In a pered and hospitable, he has a striking face; they consider and call learning; we are ceeded, and the heartless mercenary charsometimes inclined to agree with Lamb, actor of a London merchant was unfolded, who, when asked by a member of the Royal his face grew tragically dismal at the slight. Society to define learning, boldly answer- est reference to what had formerly fed his ed, and maintained for a considerable time, pride! Alas! poor little human nature, that it was the systematic arrangement of how dreadful to thy ear is the truth when ignorance—a grammer which all solemn presented by another!—well did the Scotch fools quoted. Seymour thought that a club exciseman show his far-sighted knowledge of Cockneys, travelling about geologizing, of the heart of man, when he wrotebotanizing, gormondizing, and employed on

other equally scientific pursuits, would be

the must popular vehicle for satirising that he paramount voice in this joint work.

of his cining with the Lovelist; the very day praise worthy an object. It has resulted in which he perpetrased this terrible deed in the miserable failure of grossly libeling

was perfectly apparent to them, for looking heartless millionaires. ng nearly completed.

Nickelby, andduring this he edited "Bent- minding him of the story of the scavenger. this reverie, time slid on unconsciously; at sketches which first made the name of standing the revolting picture it presents of of birth, breeding, or fashinn, or indeed of

ed into Boses, finally became "Boz," and trates that they had no idea of the infamous with posterity. as a remembrance of fondness for the child, system then floushing, until Dickens attackhe resolved to adopt it as his literary name | ed it, pen in hand; and several bave declar-These sketches are too well known to need ed that the recultection of Oliver Twist well, and being a good mimic, he often im half suspecting the absurdity of the request; lord, and it's in the newspapers! I say again, is a kind hearted man-I don't believe he ever any distinct eriticism; the surprising ini- has compelled them to give a more patient parts to the narrative the reality and vivaeinuteness of their details, the ingenuity with and indulgent hearing to the unfortunate ty of life; the anecdote of Macready and which he selects peculiarities, and by humor orphan, who, tessed upon the world, falls Prichard is one of his most successful efous exaggerations earries them into the into the hands of evil men, and becomes forts: we have the more pleasure in relaworld of caricature, made him at once the their dupe and their victim. In this work he ting this as, it shows under cover of an ap- rapped; the great actor was sleeping, no extends throughout the whole range of the favorde author of those who read only to also exposed the ignorance, hrutality, and parent icy reserve, to be amused. It may be doubted whether conceit of some of the paid officials of Lonthese sketches will not be his chi fest pass don, who are little better than an inferior port to fame in future times; unable to con- kind of Jeffries, and who bow to the titled struct a symmetrical plot, his larger works or wealthy criminal, and who exhaust their as well relieve our recollection of another grow tedions; compelled by the very na. indignation and legal vengeance on the anecdote, illustrating the peculiarities of arm, said, "William, what is that?" a deep asked as they would invite Tom Thurdb, ture of his plan to publish his chapters sepe- weak and destitute offender. The characture of his plan to publish his chapters sepe- weak and destitute offender. The characture weak and destitute offender. rately, he has confined the artistic unity of ter of Mr. Fang in this novel was well and the great tragedian. his nevel to the ephemeral necess ty of pro- known to he intended for Mr. Laing the Mr. Maciendy on his return from some dueing something very piquant for every notorious Bow Street magistrate; and so engagement in Edinburg, called on Wordsnumber, the great effects are, therefore, conscious was he of the resemblance, that worth, and was persuaded by the old hard frittered away in the progress of the work, it was currently runiored at the time to remain all night: they would before; William, pray wake, I am men, especially when they have sprung and the crowning interest of the climax is that he wrote to "Boz" inquiring if he in talked of the drama, and parted, mutually tended to personity him in the picture.

es" will always remain as a record of the On a later occasion Mr. Dickens told us the following account: "I was much pleatitled "Sunday under three heads," to which Sir Peter Lanrie, who in the arrogance and taint of conceit-in short, I gathered from he placed the assumed name of "Timothy stupidity of undeserved power diclared he what he said, about acting, that he is a bad Sparks." Here, he lays bare with un would "put suicide down"—as though the actor, and he knows it: between ourselves sparing hand, the hollowness of that phari-terrors of the law would have any effect on he confessed as much to me." Our friend's saical sect, which endeavored by legisla the phrenzied spirit, who fearing not his sunusement may be easily conceived at tion, to enforce the gloom of a puritance God, rushed unannounced into his presence. this instance of the Poet Laureate's disfast on the christian's cheerful Sabbath. 'This When the "Chimes" appeared, the Alder. crimination; it is, however, a curious inevery one acknowledged, by acclaination, cals." Bishep of London, who had rendered him the likeness to Laurie. The astonished To return, however, to the story in quesself busy in the matter. There are many saddler roared out in the indignation and tion, which shows the eminent setor in a admirable sketches in this little volume, astonishment of the moment, "I wonder very amiable point of view; the simplicity full of point, and bitter truth; such as the Mr. Dickens is so ungrateful as to attack of his guest is truly ludierous. description of a "fashionable congregation ine; I have always been civil to him, and A gentleman, of the name of Prichard of miserable sinners," where the levity, didn't I, at the last Lord Mayor's ball, lead having failed as an actor, settled down into foppery, and millnerism of the whole as Mrs. Dickens down to dinner?"-unhappy the more useful occupation of stuge mana sembly of "prayerful persons" are depicted Cute! did not the germandising noodle see ger of Drury Lane Theatre. He had the with much power and sarcasm. A pictore that when the wife of a man of genius con. peculiarity of being an extravagant admirer in this sketch, of a father fetching home the descends to honor such a man by accepting of celebrity, but the chief idol of his wor-Sunday dinner from the baker's, with all a personal attention, it is she who confers ship was Mr. Macready. His delight was

lower style of art, and is not the represent well allude to the character of Dombey, tation of life; but only a particular phase of the hero of Mr. Dickens' last completed it; a Hamlet of grave-diggers, or a Henry monthly novel; this is well known as inthe Fifth, full of Nyms and Birdolp's, tended to represent a shipnwher and mer. more rapid thawing; and one morning Mr. would be an equivalent in the world of let chant "not a hundred miles" from Leadenters to most, if not all, of Mr. Dicken's hall street, in whose office a relative of the

novelist is clerk. The "little wooden midshipmen"

"Oh, would some gentle power gie us To see ourselves as others see us."

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But perhaps, in both cases, it would only loom. In this neat little dormitory the he- companionable as his warmest admirer class of "emphatic nothings" which delight wound self-love, and not kill the slumber- wildered visitor endeavored to calm the tn- could wish; his conversation, however, is in the appendage to their name of F. R. S., ing devil! We cannot help, in this place, multuous vapture of his mind. A. S. S. or any other mysterious signs remarking, that when Mr. Dickens comwhich they think have the magic power of menced "Dombey," he stated to several bestowing learning or distinction. The that, in his new work, it was his intention melancholy termination of the carieaturist's to expose the arrogance and pride of every career, soon, however, gave to Mr. Dickens English merchant, with an eye to the cornection of those notorious vices. It is evi-The suicide of Mr. Seymour was ren. dent to all, that he either lacked the courdered doubly distressing to him, by the fact age or the power to achieve so great and

round his studio they saw miny litho- It is unnecessary to follow seriation the er had represented to his publishers as be therefore, confine ourselves to a few critical Macready. remarks on his remaining productions.

Mr. Dicken's solution of the mystery is, Few writers of modern times equal Mr. him, the contemplation of the heavy arrears lects some family in low life, and paints teous host happened to say to this simpleof works he had to do, operating on a quick their portraits; they are complete Dutch wine, produced a temporary delirium, under look are given, and the Crummels, the Ken- have a warm bath in the house; one would, which influence he destroyed himself. Every wigs, and the Squeer's, are daguerreotyped I am sure, do you good; if you think s reader of Pickwick knows that Mr. Browne for posterity with an unerring accuracy.was engaged to complete the illustrations, When, however, he ventures upon the lofand he has done it with such good spirit tier and more complex phases of human any ceremony-it is no trouble." and felicity that we venture to assert very nature he miserably fails, and evidences at nuch of Mr, Dickens' popularity is owing once that want of universality which reno the taugible shape in which the artist ders him, perhaps, one of the most onelac s the author; in a certain sense his sided delineators of the human family that rapid and graphic pencil lends to airy ever enjoyed a popular reputation. His consider himself ut home, and do as he nothing a local habitation and a name. | want of success in this department was Mr. Dickens' next work was Nicholas once illustrated by a sarcastic writer, as re- variety of pleasing reflections; Japped in

according to his agreement, the ta u of Oli- Scratching his head, and looking very prover Twist, which first appeared in this peri- found, he ottered in an oracular tone of me good," involuntarily exclaimed Prichdical. The dispute originated in the re- voice, that, 'in a straightfor'ard piece of ard; 'I feel overpowered with the sensations numeration he received as editor. Mr. business, such as sweeping a crossing, he that have rushed through me; I will have disquisition. Bentley complains that he nearly doubled in was undeniably great, but when he came to one; Mr. Macready pressed me to take it; less than a year the annual sum he had en- a dainty little bit, a loftier kind of fancy gaged to pay Dickens, and upon his hesi- work, such as tittivating round a post, he tating to comply with another increased de showed a sad want of genius;" so with hand instinctively pulled the bell; like fear the latter saying, in his most plaintive mand, he threw up the contract altegether. Dickens in low characters, he is wonder in Collin's Ode, The novel of Oliver Twist is certainly fully true, graphic and amusing: but when the finest piece of construction Mr. Dick- he comes to a little dainty niece of portrain ens has given to the world, and notwith ture, such as a gentleman, or a young lady "Boz" known to the world; this soubriquet part of human nature, there is little doubt any heroic character, he shows a deficiency he had given to his youngest brother, Augus. but that its total effect has heen beneficial. of power, both in conception and execu-We have been told by English magis- tion, which materially diministics his chance

"Still glows the waimth of genial heat In stern Macaipine's broast. While we are on this "trail," we may

pleased with each other. Shortly afterward Report udds that Mr. Dickens' reply a friend who knew Macready intimately. stated, that Mr. Laing must be the best inquiring of Wordsworth what he though dge how far he felt the cap fitted him. of his visitor, received from the aged poel that he intended to hold up to the scorn sed with him indeed. He is a quiet, modand detestation the conduct of Alderman est, unassuming man; without the slightest ter, "does he know it is the dead waste and fickle, which makes him at times appear to man Cute, in the book so admirably done. stance of Mr. Macready'a "private theatri-

dian was engaged to play a number of his

pers there, and by a thousand delicate serperseverance he was rewarded by an inclination of his idol's head. A few days more Macready was so touched by the deferential that he actually spoke to him, "Good moining, Mr. Prichard." Balaam was not more astounded at his donkey's speech, than Prichard at his lion's condescension-in a lit-

dear, this is my kind friend, Mr. Prichard, Tennyson and Browning: we have heard leave town-you are such mocommon good whose attention to me at the theatre I have him declare that he would rather have writ- payt' named to you." Mrs. Macready, in her ten the "Blot in the 'Soutcheon," ilian any This observation appeared triffing in itself, usual lady-like manner welcomed him .- work of modern times. We have heard but there was a good deal in the tone; and to a Mr. Prichard flowered a liule and said, similar high admiration expressed on the spect for so resplendant a genius as Mr. what it is worth, it still shows how highly common good pay' avidently showed that the despair.

He had left Mr. Dickens' house after a rowing a great public object to a private reward," &c. He was interrupted in his of the leading intellects of England and one who in his practice eadeavored to coalerty evening, when he had pointed out to merry evening, when he had pointed out to end. Had the castigator of the Yorkshire blushing and glowing enumeration by the America. Mr. Seymour two passages in the new schoolmasters, the paid magistrates, the impostor architects, the dandy milliners, and we shall have time for a stroll in the gar. Regent's Park, and is reported to live "not morning Mr. Diekens was surprised at re- the grinding usurers, possessed the nerve to den and paddock." Mr. Macready pointed wisely, but too well." Men of quick feel. ceiving a very early visit from one of his teach the arrogant merchants of London out in his sententious way the wonders ing and ardent sympathies are not expected publishers, Mr. Chapman. His manner that their clerks and dependents were wor- around. "That is my little paddock—there to be Cooker's Arithmetic in the flesh, or to was so agitated that the author's first im- thy better treatment than they receive at is my boy's horse—there is a small hen." have the calculating mind of a London or pression was that he had come to announce the hands of their Egyptian taskmasters, Mr. Prichard put forth a word or two of a New York merchant. a suspension of pa; ment. "Good heavens," Mr. Dickens might have secured a fame rhetoric. "How blisaful for a man of geeried Mr. Dickers, "what is the matter?" which is fast fading away under his new nius, tired with the fret and fever of the walking the crowded thoroughfares of life, Mr. Chapman's reply terrified him-"poor dispensation of writing; but this narrow- world, to retire, and in the calm seclusion," and noting the humors of his fellow crea-Seymour has destroyed himself?" They ing of an originally fine and broad-viewed and so on. Mr. Macready nipped this fine tures. He has a strong sympathy with all both started for the ill-fated artist's house, mind, will always happen when an author crop of oratory by saying, "That's a cow, the oppressed classes, and has no toleration where they found the melancholy report deserts the manly code of his early years, it supplies our family with milk." 'Happy for the misanthrope or the cold-hearted ariswas too true; there lay the hapless son of and transforms himself into the companion cow, (exclaimed the manager) to supply so tocrat. He now and then administers a genius dead, and the cause of the rash act of fashionable dandies, literary lords and great a man's family with milk." Prichard, little gentle rebuke to affectation, in a graphic stones with the designs scarcely progress of so well-known a writer. His of lo turned himself into a hull, so would bilious young writer, who was inveighing commenced, but which the sanguine sketch- works are familiar to all, and we shall, Prichard have done the synonomous for Mr. against the world in a very "forcible, feeble

Behold Mr. Prichard actually seated at the same table with Mr. and Mrs. Macreaminded man ger, "Prichard, make your-

Dinner passed off; Mr. Macready was condescending—the manager seemed trans lated; towards midnight he was led to hi room by his hero, and told that he was t liked. Left alone he gave himself up to a him with a fatal fascination. "It will do cheeked the thunder in mid volley." he will be offended if I don't; I would not

"He back recoiled, he knew not why, The tinkling ceased; dead silence; again Prichard gave up the idea of his bath and tell me all about it-when did he die?"-"A warm bath, sir?" said the servant .- I am truly sorry for poor Dickens! "Yes, Mr. Macready said I could have a doubt dreaming of histrionic triumphs, with literary circles. no Astor House in the visia.

"Again the lady at his side. Her soul-subduing voice applied." turbing us in the middle of the night?"- than most men so widely renowned. "Please, sir, Mr. Prichard wants a warm bath!" "A warm bath!" gasped his massunk hysterically upon the pillow.

vanity unworthy so shrowd an observer of own peculiar department of composition.

human nature. ay in passing, that much of the unsais. gnorant of the peculiar temperament of ously, though doubtless with the best intentions, took charge of him, and, in short, placed him under a complete surveillance, which impeded that free observation and genial intercourse with the masses which is absolutely necessary to the formation of a

just opinion of the American people. finer traits of more polished life, and, there-American manners to paint from; be it as it Living Authors of England. may; it is only as a sketcher of low life that he will descend to future times, and in tle time it ripened into "Go d morning, this point of view he will be valuable to special opportunity occurred, the author of any day two or three doors down Leaden. Prichard!" and one morning, never to the future dramatist and historian, to supply "Oliver Twist" would have waited for cir. hall street, and immediately facing the of be forgotten by the obsequious Prichard. them with the manners and peculiarities of cumstance to make him a popular writer; fice of the self-satisfied and arrogant mer. Mr. Macready said, "Prichard, you don't that class of mankind which constitutes the

strictly true that Mr. Dickens was at first merchant's relatives, and he was christened state of speechless rapture the admiring his hair is dark and long; his eye, which is engaged merely to illustrate the design of Dombey on the spot; he himself was not stage-manager accepted the invitation. - the great fact of his countenance, is hazel; Mr. Seymour, the artist, who had formed averse to the "high distinction of being the Never minutes crawled so slowly as those he is rather under the middle size, is neatly the idea of ridiculing, in a series of engrav. hero of a work by so popular a writer as which intervened; at length the blissful time made, and very active; his favorite time for inge, that class of pompous dullness which Mr. Diekens;" we ourselves have seen him arrived, and in a state of joyful trepidation composition is in the morning; he writes strut about society in the peacock feathers blandly smile as the allusion has been the highly honored man mounted the stage till about one or two; lunches, then takes a of a few facts learned by note, and which made in his hearing; but as the work pro. that was to convey him to this terrestrial walk for a couple of hours, returns to dinsevanth heaven. No monarch on his throne ner, and gives the evening to his own or a sat with a greater pride. He looked as friend's fireside.

though he felt all the passengers knew ha He is a very gay dresser-eschews colwas going to see Mr. Macready. His look lars-rejoices in a bright scarlet rolling seemed to proclaim, "Gentlemen, I am ac. facings to his waistcoat—is as fond of rings tually going on a visit to the great Mr. Ma. and gold chains as a Mosaic Jew. Indeed cready-what do you think of that?" In he dresses in a manner which, if indulgad due time he was deposited at the door of in by another, would inevitably call forth the cottage. Mr. Macready received him some of his genial banter. He is fond of at the porch, led him to the perior, and then country dances and similar amusements.—

By the course of his providence told his servant to show Mr. Prichard his

By his own fireside he is as pleasant and assert the liberty of his council.

not what might be expected from a man so

After some little delicate devotion to his justly celebrated; he tells a story well, and

in the intense adoration of the minute, pleasant but unmistakable manner. We wished himself a cow! As Jupiter for love remember an instance where he silenced a manner;" during a pause in his philippic against the human race, Dickens said across the table, in the most self-congratulatory of that on his return home from dining with Dickens in the fidelity with which he see dy! In the course of the evening the cour- tones: "I say, ----, what a lucky thing it is, you and I don't belong to it? It reminds me," continued the author of Pick nervous temperament, somewhat excited by pictures; even the tone of voice, and the self at home; ask for whatever you want; I wick, "of the two men, who, on a raised scaffold, were awaiting the final delicate attention of the hangman; the notice of one you have only to ring; tell my man; -it is was aroused by observing that a bull had prepared in a minute-now don't stand on got into the crowd of spectators, and was husily employed in tossing one here and another there; whereu, on one of the crimi-

lucky it is for us that we are up here." In general, however, his remarks are not happy. Notwi hetanding this apparent theo. ley's Magazine." Here he had a disagree. An old muster in that, the dirtiest of sci. last the words of Mr. Macrea, y, "a warm out a lord, or a very rich merchant or bank. enstomed as he was to the command of means, ment with the proprietor und retired from ences, was asked one day his opinion of a bath will do you good; it gives no trouble; er. This has been decidently injurious to it had never occurred to him how important was is management. He, however, fin shed, new and popular apprentice he had, - it is prepared in a minute," fastened upon his writings; it has cramped his hand new and popular apprentice he had, - it is prepared in a minute," fastened upon his writings; it has cramped his hand new and popular apprentice he had, - it is prepared in a minute,"

A little anecdote will illustrate this "amiable weakness" better than a lengthened

An acquaintance of his, calling one morning upon a celebrated writer, distinguished would his feelings for the world." His for his plain speaking, was astonished by the bell was rung leuder; no one came: last week, in good health. For God's sake theseer said he was dead: I meant that it was all was a rap at his door with a half sleepy over with him as a great author." "What thing comfortable for supper." "Did you ring, sir?" "I should like to have do you muan?" inquired the visiter. "Why, No, he did not, answered Simon, sighing

His most intimate companions are Mr. warm bath." The servant vanished and Macready, Forster, Rogers, Landon, Harley with my three days labor. went to his master's bed room donr and and l'alfourd; his acquaintance, however.

Notwithstanding the attention he receives Mrs. Macready was the first to hear this from a few of the nobility, such as Earl anusual sound. She listened a minute Carlisle, Denmon and Ashley, he is unpopspace, then touching the modern Macbeth's ular with the fashionable circles, and is the Siamese Twins, or any other lusus na. ture, merely to increase the dramatic attractions of the evening; but the weakness "William, pray wake, I tell you I hear of feeling flattered by the attentions of rank a noise. I thought I heard a bell ting or wealth, is a common failing with most getting alarmed." When Mr. Macready from a humble class in society, and where was thoroughly awake, he sat up in bed, the mind is deficient in the highest quali-"Who is that?" said he. "Me, sir," said ties, or not fortified by great self-respect; the servant, "What do you mean by dis. of this latter requisite, Mr. Dickens has less

To sum up his capabilities in a few words: as a man, he is good tempered, vain, his sick child, who was quietly sleeping. middle of the night? a warm bath, ha! ha!" be insincere; on the other hand, it must in continued he, "was there no pond on his justice be stated that he forgets, with kindly road hither that he could have washed in? a facility, an offence; but the impression on warm bath, hah! hah! Rouse all the ser, the minds of those who have known him vents; let him have his bath; a hath! a bath! longest, is that he is deficient in all those his kingdom for a bath!" saying thiis he striking qualities of the heart which sanctily the memory of man. As an author, In 1836, Mi. Diekens married Miss we have given our opinion of him, and Catharine Hogarth, and to all human ap. stated our reasons. A few years will prob. pearance the union has been a happy one: ably modify his position as compared with they have a family of seven children, the such writers as Carlyle. Browning, Tennyeldest a boy of about twelve years. His son, Miss Barrett, Bailey, and many other two last boys he has named after Alfred of his cotemporaries. He will, however, Tennyson and Francis Jeffreys, a piece of always hold n commanding position in his

We must not forget to mention that, mis In 1843 he visited America, but this is led by his fame, Mr. Dickenstried his hand too well known to need any reference be- on dramatic composition, and wrote a farce. yond the mere fact. We may, however, which was acted at the Lyceum. As might be expected, from his want of constructive factory nature of that visit is chargeable to power, it was unequivocally condemned: the injudicious course taken by the very re- this settles the question as to the author of spectable body of gentlemen, who, totally Copperfield being n writer of the first class. It is a curious fact that all the fust intellects he distinguished novelist, somewhat offici. of the age have been progressive; now with the writer before us, his first two works are unmistakeably the hest.

In 1846, Mr. Diekens was persuaded by some friends to become the editor of a newspaper called the "Daily News," then about to be established as a rival to the "Times." on the liberal side of politics. On Janua. He lins since passed a year in Italy, and ry 26th, of that year, the first number apanother in Switzerland. He is fond of a peared, but after conducting it for three or trip to Paris, but the volatile manners of four weeks the novelist found the pursuit that vivacious nation seem to escape him, or distasteful, and retired from its managean amount equal, we are told, to an entire

> Love thy Maker. Translated from the German, by M. L. MARSELLES

Love thy Maker: let love be Duty and delight to thee, When the day breaks o'er the hill, At the sunset hour so still. Thy warm love; and be thy care, That whate'er thine eye may see Shall form a link 'twixt Heaven and thee. Find thy home in every land: Give each man a brother's haud: Aud let each mourning spirit see The lasting claim it has on thee. Grant help where'er it may avail; Sympathy, if help should fall: solace to each pining heart, To the wavering, strength impart. Then, my heart, thy bliss shall be Like a stream, that, full and free, Ere its ocean-homo appears, Many a way-worn wanderer cheers.

"WE treat sensible and present things as realities, and future and eternal things as fables; whereas the reverse should be our habit." -- Cecil.

THE CREDITSYSTEM.

BY MES. SARAM MAVES. On passing a wood-yard one day, my attention was arrested by hearing a person who was toilet he descended to the parlor, where he with ever fresh variations or humorous ex- engaged in sawing, remark to a gentleman who was introduced to Mrs. Macready. "My aggerations. He is a strong admirer of stood beside him, 'I am corry you are going to

reflecting mind it carried a deeper meaning than "The pleasure he felt in showing his re- other side of the Atlantic. Taking this for the mere words would seem to coavey. 'Un-Master in the Holy Scriptures THE LABORFE IS werrny or his hirr. It is my purpose now to llustrate this by a short and simple story.

In a garden belonging to a handsome mans man might have been seen employed in digging, from early morning until the lengthened shadows gave evidence that night was approaching. The only interval of rest had been at noon. when he had gone home to his dinner. He was somewhat passed middle age, and from the manner in which he handled his spade, appeared to understand his business particularly well. Just before sundown, a gentleman entered the garden to note the progress of the work.

'Well, Simon,' said he, 'you have get along finely for these two or three days, and you have really digged it very nicely. I think I must hold in to you as a gardener.'

'I am glad it pleases you, sir; it is very hant ligging, but I have taken great pains with t:." At this moment a little girl came up, took her father's hand and said-'l'a, tea is waiting.'

'The sun will acon be down, Simou,' cried the entleman, as he walked off with his daughter. and I guess this is all I shall want you to do just now. You may call in some day and I will pay you -- I have no change at present.'

As he uttered these words, the owner of the mansion entered his comfortable abode, and sat down amid his family to the luxurious meal which had been prepared for him. He did not reflect whether the poor man, who in laboring nals said to the other, 'I say, Bill, how for him, had borne the burden and the heat of the day, had not equally as good to partake of; nor had he done as the lord of the vineyard we retical sympathy with the lower classes, he read of in the Seripture, who, when the evening pays an absurd deference to men of rank, was come, said unto the steward, 'Call in the and thinks no dinner table complete with laborers, and give them their hire.' In fact, ac-

True it is in many times a trifle, but let it be remembered that it is his sole dependence—his all; and that Gol, who has said 'The wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee atl night until the morning'-Lev. xix.-has not left the time of payment with ourselves.

And now we will look a little farther and note the effect of one neglect. As the sun went down, Scoth, in the course of conversation, "Poor | Simon proceeded homeward-his features were Diekens, I am sorry for him; I could have careworn, and he seemed wearied and depressed better spared a better mon!" "You amaze as he moved along. On entering his dwelling, me," replied the other, "why, I saw him the first words his wife accosted him with, were

Well, Simon, did Mr. G. pay you? I have thanked the abortive ringing; at length, just "Die, mon!" roared the hilosopher, "I never the kettle on, and I will tun and get a loaf of ven fear, and that it is blest and conclude

Mr. Dickens tells a story remarkably a warm bath," faintly ejaculated Prichard, I mean this, he has dined with a real live heavily, as he seated himself on a bench. 'He thought how had off a roor man often is, or he would never have required me to charge him duty which the day brings to him, and the

And here we will pause to observe, that we are very much inclined to doubt whether those who from mere earelessness are guilty of such injustice, are, in reality, more culpable than those whose practice is the same, although ac- er aspects, disclose its truly grand and comtuated by baser motives.

'Oh, why didn't you ask him?' now inquired Simon's wife, 'and tell him how much we need

'He did not offer to pay me, and I could not,' returned he moodily.

Poor little Maggy has been fretting for some thing good to eat, all day, said the mother, and dare to perform gie t and m gran. wiping the tears of disappointment which gathered in her eyes, with her apron; ther fever has for all the purposes of manty and earner left her, and the doctor said she might eat nonr- living, there is small likelihood that ishing food, and I could make something nice, hour will suit him tetter. Pospone no if I only had some wheat bread."

'Why don't you borrow some?' interrogated the husband, at the same time arising to look at life be profitable to thee; so shall t be

'I have borrowed several times,' said his wife, bravely onwards to serener satis act on-'and as we never get anything to return it, I

can't go again." At this moment, several other children came sounding into the house, clamprous for their upper. Their mother arose, thickened the water boiling on the fire with corn meal, and this, with some skimmed milk, furnished by a neighoor, formed their evening repast. This fare, was not very substantial it is true, for one who had to toll day in and day out, as Simon had: out we dare say, the rich, who sat down to their table, groaning with every delicacy, never heught of that His children might stand in need of comfortable clothing to protect them rom the cold, and from their infancy might be nured to every privation-but what was that to is employers?—they were not his keepers, and t was mighty little they owed. 'Mighty little,' lowever, in a good many hands, in the aggregate would be seen to amount to considerable, and in imon's case, the wages owing to him by his employers when they were due, would, if, prop-

our readers suppose that we are painting an ex- expressed opinions which were in unisc reme case. And in order to prove it, we will with my own upon a matter at that time of mention one or two facts drawn from the history great public interest. I said "I could never every day life. 'I have neither ment nor polatoes in the house,' aaid a taboring man to one the newspapers, as they had made him sey of his employers; can you give me the dollar you directly the contrary; I was glad to be enowe me to buy me a bushel of grain?" 'This is deceived" "Oh," said Brougham, in a tone the very first money I have handled in nine of voice half confidential and half jocular, months, and I have worked regularly almost ev- Oh, it was very true I said so in parliabaffle his powers of fixing on the canvas. ment. It was said, at the time, that his cry day,' observed one on being paid for his la-It may be that he is unable to depict the salary was one hundred pounds per week, bor. What a history of privation—of positive better." I said nothing: but I did not suffering-was embodied in these few words. A forget it. -S. T. Coleridge. respect and attention of the stage manager fore, wisely chooses the coarser and more year's pay to many men of talent for edit. person tesiding in the village of ____informed boldly developed features of English and ing leading daily papers in New York. us that having oceasion at one time to go into the dwelling of a poor woman, who earned her hinge of business: and there is no method tiving by washing, he found her with her four without PUNCTUALITY. Punctuality is imchildren seated at dinner, and the sole article of portant; because it subserves the peace and food upon her table was cabbage; and from her good temper of a family; the want of it not manner and her not making an apology, he sup-

which they were now forced to do without.

Cases of such destitution must be rare, but portant as it gains time; it is like packing they are more numerous than many suppose, who do not take an interest in making inquiry half as much more as a bad one. The calinhalf as much more as a bad one. on such subjects. Whatever may be the calling ness of mind which it produces, is another of those who are employed, their labor should be advantage of punctuality; a disorder's considered as a full equivalent to their wages; man is always in a hurry; he has no time to and as God has not constituted any man the speak with you, because he is going else judge of another man's circumstances, it is an where; and when he gots there, he is 100 imperative duty to give them, and at a proper late for his business, or he must hurry away time, what is justly their own-always mindful to another before he can finish it. It was of the injunction we have before referred to, and a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastlewhich should be deeply impressed upon every mind, however unreflecting,—The Labour is gives weight to character. Such a man gives weight to character. WORTHY OF HIS HIRE. - Lewistown Gazette.

PERHAPS it is a greater energy of Divine ality in you: for like other virtues it propo-Power, which keeps the christian from day gates itself: servaats and children must be to day, from year to year—praying, hoping, punctual, where their leader is so. running believing—against all hinderances: pointments, indeed, become debus. which maintains him as a living martyr—you punetuality, if I have made an appoint you punetuality, if I have made an appoint you punetuality. By the course of his providence God will than that which bears him up for an hour in sacrificing himself at the stake.

you punctuality, it I have made an opposite than that which bears him up for an hour in sacrificing himself at the stake.

But But Care.

liantly, if often delusively promise, is linked intimate pathies and hopes. The have a historical and prowith the present, and therefor severed from the regards and consider of men. But the present alone is the able field and work-slop of our acti formances. The hour that now is, element wherein we are ordained and out of it we have to unfold the which visibly connects us with less contingencies of universal bein which every day hurls confusedly are From a rude unshapen mass of cape it is our appointed task to rear the t of a manifold and worthy life. thoughtfully considered, is as cornest awful as eternity. It is indeed ere nity the vesture of an hour-a visible revelation of the infinite continuity, disclosed to me under finite limitations; a civergant ray of duration, under an aspect of mortal circum stance. Not lightly should a man ester this fleeting phenomenon called today Under the lowest consideration, it is the out-come of all preceeding generations, and with its chequered sunshine and glo mit is ours even now to work in with faithful ea and courage. Gird well the heart within tegrity and strong endeavour, and put the whatsoever duty thou canst find to do in every act and effort of a man is cast sed with an abiding force whose vitality is ness

quenched, but visibly or imperceptal's or

It is only by a constant facts in the

redness of the present that life can be as

ulates for evermore.

fectually ennobled. Let us understand the pre-eminerat worth of the living with ar learn to solemnise our lives by large and universal alms, that shall embody the blime suggestions which the future new figures to our belief, in mobile and one manding deeds and institutions, such as mer be left without an apology or legre, a take their place hereafter among the memor rials of the past. If men would take the earnestly, it would never appear mean Could they sincerely believe themse ves a. countable to the universe for the fit employ ment of their powers, and that the whole creation is wronged by any baseness or oratude, by every breath of love, they would consecrated time. He who cannot will a proud relience on its sufficiency, accept the some grace of truthfulness over the mesness occupation he may have, will never be qualified to perfirm successfully any greater or more honorable work. And here: ... any man shall time, under any of its rem. plete significance, unless a sense of us prosent significance has been in bian alread conscionally developed. Wheever would faithfully fu fil the measure of his design. let him dwell in the Lour that now is, in the earnest experience of every day Her let him cherish lofty an! noble the aghis mous actions. If this he rectice him no. thy life. Stand where thou art, and work manfully towards thy ends. So suall sty a stream of welcome tendency, bear ng the quiet and sufficing joys.

BROUGHAM AND HORNEL - I to Lea metting Mr. Brougham welt. I met h ma Mr. Sharp's with Mr. Horner. They were then aspirants for political adversures. M Horner bore in his conversation and demeanor evidence of that statchiforward and generous frankness which characters him through life. You saw, or rather, you felt that you could rely upon his intege . His mind was better fitte I to recepcile d. crepencies, and to discover analogies. H had fine, nay, even high talent, rather than genius. Mr. Brougham, on the con't y had an apparent resilessness, a con-conness, not of superior powers, but of sup not activity, a man whose heart was placed in what should have been his head, you were never sure of him-you always doubted 1 5 sincerity. He was at that time a hanger on upon Lord Holland, Mr. Horner beng under the auspices of Link Landsdow. erly expended, have enabled him to gather many From that time I lost sight of Mr. Brougnating ittle necessaries and comforts about his family, for some time. When we next met, the subject of parliamentary debate was alluded In the present instance we would not have to, prieviously to which Mr. Brougham had ment, where there is a party, but we know

> "METHID, as Mrs. Moore says, is the very times excludes this duty. Punctuality is imbas made an appointment, then I know he will keep it. And this generates punctu-